



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

22 October 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

President Ndadaye Reportedly Executed in Coup	1
Fighting at Radio, Palace [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	1
Bujumbura-Cibitoke Road Closed [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	1
Spokesman Says Ndadaye 'Hostage' [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	1
Ndadaye's Family in French Embassy [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	2
Ndadaye, Others Reportedly Executed [<i>Brussels Radio</i>]	2
Health Minister Urges Resistance [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	2
Health Minister Urges Foreign Intervention [<i>Paris International</i>]	3
Ngeze-Led Council Announced [<i>Paris International</i>]	3
State of Emergency, Curfew Declared [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	3
Exodus to Rwanda [<i>AFP</i>]	3
Fleeing Deputy Interviewed [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	4
Intellectual Decries Bloodshed [<i>Libreville Radio</i>]	4

Congo

Party Announces Membership in Presidential Group [<i>Brazzaville Radio</i>]	5
---	---

Gabon

Bongo, Other Candidate Register; Mamboundou Interviewed [<i>Libreville Radio</i>]	5
Supporters Demand Mamboundou's Return [<i>PANA</i>]	5

Rwanda

Government 'Strongly Condemns' Burundi Coup [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	5
Burundian Community Reacts [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	6

Zaire

Government Introduces New Currency [<i>Kinshasa TV</i>]	6
Announces Payment of Arrears [<i>Kinshasa TV</i>]	7
Archbishop Monsengwo Views Principles of New Government [<i>Brussels L'ECHO 21 Oct</i>]	7
Former Katangese Colonel Against Shaba Secession [<i>London International</i>]	8

EAST AFRICA

Eritrea

Afewerki on Talks With Ethiopia, Somalia Proposal [<i>Asmara Radio</i>]	10
---	----

Kenya

President, UN Chief View African 'Trouble Spots' [<i>Nairobi Radio</i>]	10
Moi Hosts Lunch for Visiting Romanian President [<i>Nairobi Radio</i>]	10
Iliescu Departs [<i>Nairobi Radio</i>]	11

Somali

Butrus-Ghali Pays Brief Visit to Baidoa, Mogadishu	11
Arrival Triggers Clashes in South [AFP]	11
Protests Subside After 'About an Hour' [AFP]	11
Butrus-Ghali Leaves for Nairobi [AFP]	11
12 Organizations Ready To Meet USC-SNA, Not Aidid [Voice of the Somali Republic]	12
'Low-Level' Aidid Supporters Released by UN Forces [AFP]	12
Spokesman: French Forces To Withdraw By 15 Dec [AFP]	12
Somaliland's Egal 'Annoyed' With Lack of Recognition [London International]	12

Uganda

High Court Finds Rebel Leader Guilty of Treason [KNA]	13
---	----

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS DAY Interviews President de Klerk [21 Oct]	15
Mandela Says ANC To Resist Any Election Delay [SAPA]	17
Answers Questions From Public [Johannesburg TV]	17
Multi-party Negotiations Continue at Kempton Park	20
Homeland Debt Takeover Idea Rejected [Johannesburg Radio]	20
Afrikaner National Union Rejoins Talks [SAPA]	20
ANC Criticizes Democratic Party 'Election Tactics' [SAPA]	21
ANC Randfontein Office Damaged by Incendiary Device [Johannesburg TV]	21
PAC Denies Butrus-Ghali Request To Participate in TEC [SAPA]	21
PAC Meets With Traditional Leaders 21 Oct [SAPA]	22
PAC Denies APLA Responsible for Policemen's Murder [SAPA]	22
Police Deny Shooting Transkei Ambassador's Son [Umtata Radio]	23
Police Disclose Information on Umtata House Raid [BEELD 20 Oct]	23
Freedom Alliance Meets Diplomats To Express Concerns [SAPA]	24
CP Wants Popcru Police Expelled From Force [Umtata Radio]	24
Agricultural Union Seeks Dismissal [Umtata Radio]	24
Housing Forum Suspends Talks With Government [BUSINESS DAY 21 Oct]	24
Minister Rejects Forum's Claims [SAPA]	25
Government, ANC Reach Accord on Cellular Phone Industry [SAPA]	25
Rise in Immigration Applications; Procedures Tightened [BUSINESS DAY 22 Oct]	26
South African Press Review for 22 October [THE STAR 22 Oct, etc.]	27

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Beye Returns to Luanda With Butrus-Ghali Messages [Luanda TV]	28
Meets With Dos Santos [Luanda TV]	28
UN Aircraft Fly Supplies to Huambo 21 Oct [Voz do Galo Negro]	28
Aid Flights to Cuito Also Resume [Luanda TV]	29
Mozambican Prime Minister Arrives in Luanda [Luanda TV]	29
Urges UNITA To Return to Talks [Lisbon Radio]	29
Praises Growth in Cabinda [Luanda Radio]	29
UNITA Reportedly Building Up Troops Near Namibia [Luanda TV]	29
Six UNITA Soldiers Said Killed in Malange [Luanda Radio]	30

Malawi

Opposition Group Calls For Parliament To Meet [Blantyre Radio]	30
--	----

Mozambique

Dhlakama Comments Following Talks With Chissasno	30
Views New Timetable, Financing [Johannesburg International]	30

Details Agreements Reached [Voz da Renamo]	30
Comments on Agreements, Media [Maputo Radio]	31
Denies Pressure From Butrus-Ghali [Maputo Radio]	31
UN Representative Discusses Butrus-Ghali Visit [Maputo Radio]	32
Opposition Parties View Visit [Maputo Radio]	33
South Africa's Botha on Peace Process, Other Issues [MEDIAFAX]	33
Nampula Governor Rejects Dhlakama Accusations [Maputo Radio]	35
Codemo Demands Inquiry Into Quelimane Jail Deaths [Maputo Radio]	35

Swaziland

King Departs for Commonwealth Summit in Cyprus [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 19 Oct]	35
Mhlume To Hold New Vote; 'Rigging' Under Investigation [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 20 Oct] ..	35

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Ouattara Leaves To Brief Houphouet-Boigny in Paris [Abidjan TV]	36
---	----

Ghana

Vice President Leaves for Commonwealth Summit [Accra Radio]	36
Country Reportedly Center for Mercenary Recruitment [THE GHANAIAN VOICE 18-20 Oct]	36
University To Reopen 8 Nov After Strike Ends [Accra Radio]	37

Liberia

Four Battalions Said Needed for ECOMOG in Last Phase [PANA]	37
AFL Chief Denies Responsibility for Harbel Massacre [London International]	37

Mali

National Assembly Condemns Coup in Burundi [Bamako Radio]	38
---	----

Niger

Azaouak Leaders Meet, Appeal for Peace [Niamey Radio]	38
---	----

Nigeria

Funds Earmarked To Pay Police Salary Arrears [Kaduna Radio]	39
Further on Police Nonpayment, Fraud [London International]	39

Senegal

Spokesman Denies Gabonese Politician Detained [Dakar Radio]	39
Former PDS Official Interviewed on Party Rifts [LE SOLEIL 14 Oct]	40

Sierra Leone

Western Diplomats Accused of Interference [AFP]	42
Gunmen Open Fire on Civilians in Pujehun [London International]	42

Togo

Eyadema Meets Development Bank Head, Senegalese Envoy [Lome Radio]	42
Police Seize Copies of Opposition Newspapers [London International]	43

Burundi

President Ndadaye Reportedly Executed in Coup

Fighting at Radio, Palace

EA2110131593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpts] It is a confusing situation in Burundi. Coup plotters, led by former President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and the current chief of the General Staff, Colonel Bikomagu, are holding President-elect Melchior Ndadaye hostage. But we cannot tell whether the coup has succeeded, because none of the coup plotters has said anything on Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio, which has not broadcast anything since dawn this morning. [passage omitted]

Fighting was particularly fierce at the national radio station and the Presidential Palace. No civilian vehicles can be seen in the town, which is tightly controlled by the Army. The Army has put up roadblocks at various points. [passage omitted]

Bujumbura-Cibitoke Road Closed

EA2110192393 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Reports from (?Changugu) say that the Bujumbura-Cibitoke road has been closed. Vehicles which crossed the (?Ruha) border post from Zaire this morning to Bujumbura and others which travelled from Cibitoke to Bujumbura were forced to turn back at the (?Mpanda) barrier, about 10 km from the airport of Bujumbura, which is under heavy guard. [passage indistinct]

Spokesman Says Ndadaye 'Hostage'

EA2110142793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1145 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] [Correspondent] Listeners of Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise, good afternoon. This station is closely monitoring the situation in Burundi, where a coup attempt was announced this morning. We have just reached the Burundi Government spokesman, Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, who is also Burundi's minister of information. He is going to brief us on the situation in Bujumbura:

[Ngendahayo] The coup attempt, as you say, seems to have started at about 0200 on 21 October. A group of soldiers (?from two) Bujumbura army camps reportedly attempted to besiege the Presidential Palace. They have now spread out across the entire town and are trying to (?seize) the entire leadership of the FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi], who live in Bujumbura, be they cabinet members or members of Parliament.

There were exchanges of gunfire between loyal forces and mutineering soldiers throughout the night. To crown these events, there was a treasonable operation in which the president of the Republic, His Excellency Melchior

Ndadaye, found himself in a rebel camp. He is currently held hostage, along with some of his colleagues.

All the other leaders of the new Burundi are hidden in Bujumbura. Their telephones have been cut off. We are currently using makeshift gadgets, and we do not know how long we will be able to stay in contact with the outside world and friends.

[Correspondent] How is the population reacting in the face of this action to overthrow the democratic institutions that have just been put in place by the people?

[Ngendahayo] Well, the center of Bujumbura is dead right now. And this is understandable, since Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi has not transmitted since this morning. But in the suburban quarters of the town in which there is the greatest support for the winning party, FRODEBU, we have noticed spontaneous demonstrations in favor of President Ndadaye, which are apparently being violently suppressed by the soldiers. The entire town is currently under tight control. We do not know the exact situation in the interior of the country, but we know that apparently in Gitega [central Burundi] there may have been some spontaneous demonstrations.

We urge the Burundi people to support their regime, to support the new Burundi, and to refuse to find itself under the [word indistinct] and under the boots of dictatorship-hungry soldiers.

We also call upon the international community to support the democratically and freely elected regime of June 1993, and we particularly think of the members of the Francophone Movement, who during their fifth summit in Port Louis, Mauritius, particularly stressed the importance of human rights and democracy to achieve development for all Africans and the entire francophone community. I thus reiterate my call and request for their most firm support. I also call upon the international community, particularly the United Nations, to apply the strictest measures against these soldiers who want to stop Burundi's march toward real democracy and justice for all citizens.

[Correspondent] Sir, how do you plan to organize a democratic resistance so that opposition to this coup is possible?

[Ngendahayo] You understand [word indistinct] I cannot tell you our strategy over the phone, but you can be assured that even if the head is cut off today, the plotters must well understand that the wheel of history is inexorable (?because) Burundians want democracy and justice and the plotters absolutely cannot stop the process of democratization in Burundi. This will only be a short-lived pause, which can in no way stop the wheel of history from turning.

Ndadaye's Family in French Embassy

E42110193593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The international community has begun to condemn the military coup against the democratically elected Government of Burundi led by President Melchior Ndadaye. [passage omitted]

The Burundi communications and sports minister, Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, contacted from Bujumbura in a telephone interview with Radio Rwanda said that President Melchior Ndadaye has been arrested by rebellious soldiers and that he has been detained in a military barracks in Bujumbura. He also confirmed that the wife of President Ndadaye and his children have been given refuge in an embassy in Bujumbura, but reports which came here later said that they have been given refuge in the French Embassy.

The minister said that Bujumbura was a dead city and that there were demonstrations of civilians condemning the coup d'etat against the Ndadaye government. The minister, who is also the spokesman of the Burundi Government, explained that the demonstrations were mounted in Kamenge, Cibitoke, (?Jabe) and Gitega. [passage omitted]

Ndadaye, Others Reportedly Executed

LD2110185293 Brussels Radio 1 Network in Dutch 1800 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] The military coup d'etat in Burundi has apparently succeeded after all. It has not yet been confirmed officially, but we have learned that insurgent soldiers have executed President Ndadaye. But there is no cast-iron certainty about this report. Listen to Guy Poppe.

[Poppe] Not only Ndadaye but also Burundi's prime minister and a few ministers—it is not certain how many exactly—were executed by firing squad. According to our information, the mutiny was carried out by a group of young officers. Former President Bagaza is probably included in the plot. He was president until six years ago and returned from exile to Burundi only this summer after the elections. Whether, as has been said before, the Army's chief of staff is involved in the coup is not certain. Skirmishes between the army and the population have been reported and demonstrations have been staged in Burundi, but it is difficult to establish what scale that has reached because it is impossible to make telephone calls to Burundi. Sabena has suspended its flights to Bujumbura. A Sabena plane has remained on the ground in neighboring Rwanda. Belgium is constantly holding consultations with France and the United States. There are 300 French paracommandos in Rwanda who, if necessary, can be deployed.

Health Minister Urges Resistance

E42210094093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 0400 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Returning to the widely criticized killing of President Ndadaye, which has so far not been satisfactorily clarified, Jean Minani, Burundi minister of health in the government of deposed President Melchior Ndadaye, states that President Ndadaye may have been murdered by those who deposed him. He calls on Burundians to fight for the democracy they themselves voted for. Let us listen to Minister Minani:

[Begin Minani recording] Ladies and gentlemen of Burundi, dear brothers: All those who have radios have heard that criminals have grabbed power, removing in broad daylight the leaders you elected for yourselves. What they did not say is that they have already murdered in cold blood the president you elected, His Excellency Melchior Ndadaye, together with the head of the National Legislative Council and many other leaders, who you also elected.

The people you are told have taken power are not interested in your welfare. They have all along been interested in bloodshed and have actually shed it, massacring people, creating orphans and tears in families. You still remember 1965, 1969, 1972, 1988, and 1991. Even now, in keeping with their criminal record, they have repeated their murder of your people.

In the name of the government of which I am a part, I appeal for the following: Every Burundian should stand up and disown these criminals. I appeal to every Burundian, wherever you are, whether you are a Tutsi, a Hutu, or a Twa, whichever party you are in, to realize that the infamy they have perpetrated is directed against you. They have murdered your people. The loss is not that of their parents but also yours. It is your loss because they have slain the leaders you chose for yourselves, and they want to impose leaders on you by force. You have already heard of some of the imposed, greedy leaders. You know them; you already knew that was what they were like.

We appeal to you, wherever you are, to stand up as one, so that no one can be taken from your midst as they did in 1965, 1972, 1988, and 1991. Let no one, whether a civil servant, a private businessman, a farmer, or a livestock owner, go and listen to what these people might seek to tell you, now that they have shed blood. Whatever they might tell you might just be a lie. Indeed, there is nothing they can tell you. Instead, they should feel ashamed.

Fourth [as heard], we call on the international community, our friendly neighbors and those far and wide to rise up as one and join all Burundians in disowning these people until they are made to desist and give up so that blood can stop being shed.

We urge you to be courageous and not to fear, because he who is attacked by a leopard stops fearing it.

Peace be upon us. Fight for the democracy you yourselves voted for. Let no one cheat you. Good night. [end recording]

Health Minister Urges Foreign Intervention

LD2110195593 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] In the second part of the "Afrique Soir" program we have an interview with Burundian Health Minister Jean Minani, whom we contacted by telephone in Rwanda. Ghislaine Dupont asked Minani whether he thought that the entire army was backing the coup:

[Begin recording] [Minani] According to what I know, in the beginning there was only one part, just one camp, then two camps. What I am hearing now, however, is that, be it the red berets or the green berets, that is the paracommandos or the commandos, or the black berets, that is the gendarmes, everyone is in the streets. I have been told that everybody is involved now. We can say that a large number of people have rallied out of a spirit of, I do not know, out of what spirit, out of team spirit, I do not know.

[Dupont] Do you think that President Ndadaye had the means to neutralize this army?

[Minani] It is difficult to neutralize this army, especially as the whole army, 99 percent of the army is made up of one single ethnic group, and the people at the top remain the same. There is no way of removing them. We had thought that, after having accepted what the population had decided through the ballot box, for us it was clear that the power struggle could only take place through the ballot box. I still think that these people are only interested in massacres.

[Dupont] Do you think that the population might take to the streets to demonstrate against this coup?

[Minani] Yes, the people will take to the streets, and I have heard that in one area, the population has already started to take to the streets. According to the latest rumors here, the soldiers have opened fire on the population. What I have also heard is that on the road leading north from Bujumbura, the peasants have started setting up barricades, piling rocks on the road. The peasants could well take to the streets, and this is what worries me, because the army could kill these peasants.

[Dupont] Do you think that there is a high risk of a new massacre?

[Minani] Absolutely, and I think that if the international community does not do anything, does not react vigorously, then massacres could take place. This is what they aim to do, because they know that they will not be accepted. You cannot get away with a coup against someone who has been elected democratically with the

majority that we know, just four months after an election. I think that their aim is to carry out massacres.

[Dupont] What do you expect from the international community?

[Minani] That the international community vigorously condemn this action, which most countries are doing, and, if need be, that they intervene militarily to convince these people. Strict sanctions should be threatened if these rebels persist, and the issue should be referred to the Security Council. I think also that if the international community were to drag its feet, then thousands, even hundreds of thousands of human lives would be at risk. [end recording]

Ngeze-Led Council Announced

LD2110190693 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Burundian national radio has just broadcast two communiques announcing the setting up of a national council of public salvation, led by Francois Ngeze, the former interior minister of former President Buyoya. The second communique calls on all bishops to attend a meeting tomorrow at 1500 hours.

State of Emergency, Curfew Declared

E42110213093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1930 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpt] A real state of emergency has been decreed in Burundi. A curfew has been put in place throughout the country from 1800 to 0600. Movement between two communes is forbidden, and gatherings by more than two people are banned. All this is according to Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio.

Concerning the fate of President Ndadaye, Bujumbura radio said nothing. The head of state, the chairman of the National Assembly, the interior minister, and the director general of the intelligence service have reportedly been assassinated by the putschists, according to various sources.

This piece of information is to be handled with much care, for we are not in a position to confirm it as we cannot get in touch with Bujumbura. [passage omitted]

Exodus to Rwanda

AB2210105693 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Oct 22 (AFP)—Hundreds of Burundians have fled to southern Rwanda in the wake of the coup by minority Tutsi Army rebels in what may signal ethnic clashes, diplomatic sources said Friday [22 October].

Meanwhile earlier Friday, Radio Burundi reported that the coup leaders had set up a committee of national salvation and closed the east African country's borders.

Leopold Ndayisaba, first secretary at the Burundian Embassy in the Rwandan capital of Kigali, said that more than 2,000 refugees reached the southern Rwandan town of Butare early Friday. He added that the exodus indicated there were political and ethnic clashes in the wake of Thursday's coup in which President Melchior Ndadaye, a majority Hutu, was reported by Rwandan radio to have been executed along with several supporters.

"This means that the (Hutu) population is being slaughtered," the Burundian ambassador here, Joseph Bangu-rambona, said. He urged the international community to intervene "immediately." [passage omitted]

In the Malian capital of Bamako, visiting European Community Commission Vice President Manuel Marin said Friday that the community "will freeze all aid to the coup plotters in Burundi."

"It is not through coups that Africa will find solutions to its problems," he added, noting that until now Burundi had made great efforts "to consolidate the democratic system."

Fleeing Deputy Interviewed

EA2210140793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Due to what is taking place in Burundi, citizens have started fleeing. Reports from Butare [southern Rwanda] say that some Burundians have started taking refuge in communes of Butare Prefecture which border Burundi. The majority of those fleeing are children, women, and the elderly.

Among those who have fled is a people's deputy, Fabien Hitimana, who was a deputy for the Front for Democracy in Burundi in Kayanza Province [northern Burundi]. He has already arrived in Butare. Our colleague, Cyprien Musabirema, the RWANDA NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Butare, conducted an interview with him:

[Begin recording] [Hitimana] [passage omitted] Yesterday during the day, we saw policemen taking people of one tribe, the Tutsi, away with them in cars. When the people saw that, they started cutting down trees and erecting roadblocks. We later learned that the coup plotters were arresting all the leaders in Bujumbura, including ministers and deputies. Two of us deputies in Kayanza had been attending a meeting in Bujumbura, and we immediately tried to see how we could [word indistinct].

[Musabirema] You spent yesterday in Burundi. What were people doing when you left and how did they receive the news?

[Hitimana] I left all the people standing ready with machetes and all the weapons they could get hold of—machetes, spears, or bows. Even before they knew

whether or not the president of the Republic might have been killed, they were saying that whether or not he dies, they will not accept power achieved through the barrel of a gun or have leaders imposed on them.

[Musabirema] Were they doing anything to show they were unhappy with the news?

[Hitimana] They have destroyed bridges and blocked the Bujumbura-Kayanza road with big trees so that military trucks cannot pass.

[Musabirema] What about the Army in Kayanza? Has the Army gone to the villages to start evil deeds?

[Hitimana] By the early hours of yesterday, no soldiers had entered the villages. In fact, soldiers of the Kayanza barracks spent the day in their barracks. What scared people was that the commander of the barracks and the soldiers said they did not in any way support what was happening and that they supported the democratic regime. We then saw a military plane landing at Kayanza barracks. When it left, the commander told us nothing about what they had discussed, but we thought the plane had been sent by the plotters. [passage omitted]

[Musabirema] What is your opinion? What do you have to say about the council for public salvation that has just been set up?

[Hitimana] Regarding this council, which they say is led by someone called Francois Ngeze, as far as I am concerned I do not support it at all. Even the citizens are not supporting it, I know. Even if they say Francois Ngeze is from the Hutu tribe, he has for a long time worked as an informer for the Tutsi, to perpetuate a regime based on one tribe in Burundi. The democratic regime that was ushered in through elections included people from all the tribes. It was not based on tribes. Another thing that we think about this council—as I said, we were in a meeting—they told us that there was going to be a law to recruit new soldiers from all the tribes and regions so that the Army did not continue to come from one region and one tribe. We think that basically the Army wanted to oppose this law and to reject what the people established. [end recording]

Intellectual Decries Bloodshed

AB2210123593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] A Burundian intellectual was interviewed this morning by Raphael Mbadinga on the coup d'etat in his country:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The fact is that the putschists want to put Francois Ngeze in the forefront. I should note that he is a Hutu [words indistinct] the same people who have always controlled the Army. They want to promote the general belief that power has been regained by the Hutus. This is just a trick to blind the people. The coup d'etat itself [words indistinct] who is an irreducible extremist.

[Mbadinga] What can be done today to help Burundi?

[Speaker1] The first step should be to call on the international community [words indistinct] to prevent the 1972 genocide from recurring. The second step should be to make the principle of the right to interference that people talk so much about become a reality for Burundi. [passage indistinct] The principle of the rights of people is being advocated by the international community, so the United Nations should send forces to Burundi to try to reestablish democratic rights and to stop the bloodshed that has started in the country.

As you know, African countries have pledged to defend the rights of the people and to safeguard the security of the states and their borders. It is in this sense that the recently held Libreville conference attended by all African countries should be understood. If our states just stand idle and watch the putsch in Burundi without reacting, it is possible that something similar could happen in other countries. The same cause produces the same effects. Even where democracy has triumphed through the ballots, power can be regained with guns. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Party Announces Membership in Presidential Group

AB1810204693 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 17 Oct 93

[Excerpt] After denouncing its agreement with the Third Force, the Party for National Conscience has officially announced its membership in the presidential group. This was announced at its general assembly held this morning at the (Missakala) terminus. This meeting is the first ever between the party leadership and its grassroots since the death of its founder, Antoine Ngayot, in very mysterious circumstances. [passage omitted]

Gabon

Bongo, Other Candidate Register; Mamoundou Interviewed

AB2010133593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1115 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Some 17 candidates have been recorded for the upcoming presidential elections in Gabon. Two candidates announced their decision to run yesterday. They are incumbent President Omar Bongo, who is supported by the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party which is expected to hold its general assembly very shortly to endorse Mr. Bongo's candidature, and Jean-Pierre Lemboumba Lepandou of the Gabonese Independent Center Party.

Meanwhile, Pierre Mamoundou, the man who announced his candidacy earlier on, has not yet arrived in Libreville as he promised. Mr. Mamoundou, who has been living in exile in Senegal since February 1990, was

sentenced by the Gabonese court for his alleged role in a coup d'etat against the regime. He was prevented from leaving Dakar yesterday for reasons given to Omer Embe Ndambia, who contacted him by telephone this morning:

[Begin Mamoundou recording] I should have flown back to Libreville on 19 October on a regularly scheduled Air Gabon flight but because of the ongoing strike in Dakar, that flight was canceled. In view of that, I chartered an aircraft to fly me to Libreville on 20 October. When I reported to the airport police at 0100 to complete departure formalities, the Senegalese police barred me from leaving Senegalese territory. Now, I wonder why a Gabonese citizen, who wants to fly back home, should be prevented from returning to his country. Honestly, it baffles me. I have a plane and crew waiting for me. [end recording]

Supporters Demand Mamoundou's Return

AB2110222093 Dakar PANA in French 1609 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Libreville, 21 Oct (AGP-GAB/PANA)—About 30 supporters of Gabonese opposition leader Pierre Mamoundou, who has been in exile in Senegal since February 1990, marched through the streets of Libreville today to demand the return of their leader to Gabon. The demonstrators, who were not accompanied by the police, marched and sang. They carried placards saying: "We Demand the Return of Mamoundou" and "No Elections Without Mamoundou."

The demonstrators, who also carried placards bearing Mamoundou's picture, threatened the interests of Senegalese nationals in Libreville. Members of the Gabonese Gendarmerie have been posted at the Senegalese Embassy in Libreville since yesterday to guard it.

The leader of the Gabonese People's Union (UPG), who announced in Dakar early this week that he was returning to Gabon to participate in the 5 December presidential election, was prevented by the authorities from leaving Senegal on the night of 19 October for what was described as security reasons. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Government 'Strongly Condemns' Burundi Coup

EA2210101093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] The Rwandan Government was among the first to denounce the vile and antidemocratic act of the Burundi military. In a communique issued yesterday and signed by Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, the Rwandan Government urged the Rwandan people to display solidarity with the Burundi people. Listen to the communique read to you by Jean-Francois Nsengiyumva:

[Begin Nsengiyumva recording] The Rwandan Government learned on 21 October 1993 that on the night of 20 to 21 October 1993 the Burundi Army made the regrettable decision to overthrow institutions democratically elected in June 1993, thereby going against its solemn commitment to serve these institutions with loyalty. This action is all the more incomprehensible because, despite the shattering victory of President Melchior Ndadaye and his party, the new authorities, loyal to their electoral promises, proved their real desire for national unity and reconciliation, notably in the formation of the new government.

It is thus clear that the action of the putschists is directed against this policy of national unity and reconciliation, and consequently against the higher interests of the Burundi people. That is why the Rwandan Government strongly condemns this backward action of forcefully seizing power, and continues to recognize the institutions freely and democratically elected last June.

The Rwandan Government calls on the Burundi people to democratically resist the coup and assures them of its full support.

The Rwandan Government appeals to the international community, particularly the countries of our subregion and those of the francophone world, to unreservedly condemn this act which can only retard the democratic process undertaken in Burundi in particular, and Africa in general, and to take all necessary measures to help the people of Burundi to restore democratic institutions endangered by the putsch.

Finally, the Rwandan Government reiterates its commitment to the democratic process already in progress in our country and to the implementation of the Arusha peace accord. In this respect, it urges the Rwandan people to display solidarity with the Burundi people, while at the same time remaining calm and vigilant in order to avoid compromising the [Rwandan] peace process. [end recording]

Burundian Community Reacts

EA2110162593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1422 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise continues to monitor the events in Burundi closely. Following the events which took place in Bujumbura this morning, reactions have started coming in from all quarters, strongly condemning the coup attempt under way in that brotherly country.

The Rwandan Government, as you know, held an emergency meeting this morning as soon as the news was announced, and condemned the coup leaders as enemies of democracy. The EC has just followed the Rwandan Government with its condemnation. [passage omitted]

France, for its part, has just declared that it will not be able to maintain its important efforts to cooperate with Burundi if legality is not restored without delay.

The Burundian community of Butare has sent us its reaction, saying it learned with indignation the news that a forceful takeover was being conducted against the democratic regime of Burundi, and it condemned very strongly the authors of the forceful takeover who, it says, are sworn enemies of democracy and supporters of outdated ethnic extremism.

Zaire

Government Introduces New Currency

AB2110153593 Kinshasa Tele Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Law No. 93/003 signed by President Mobutu Sese Seko in Mbandaka on 28 September]

[Text] Considering Law No. 93/001 of 2 April 1993 on the Harmonized Constitutional Act relating to the transitional period, in particular Article 37, Paragraph 1; considering Law No. 93/002 of 28 September 1993 on the setting up and the organization of the Bank of Zaire; reconsidering Law No. 67/266 of 23 June 1967 introducing a new currency in the Congo; reconsidering Law No. 83/024 of 12 September 1983 on the Zaire as the single currency; considering the monetary reform initiated by the Bank of Zaire in agreement with the government, with a view to solving the problem of disorders caused by the monetary situation and to reviving the country's economy, having heard the Council of Ministers, and considering the urgency of the situation, the president of the Republic orders:

Article 1: Starting from the promulgation of the present law, a new currency named the new zaire has been introduced in the Republic of Zaire. Its value will be equal to 3 million former zaire. Its symbol is constituted by the letters NZ in capitals.

Article 2: The new zaire is divided into 100 equal units, called new likuta in singular, and new makuta in the plural form. The symbol of the new likuta is formed by the letters NK in capitals.

Article 3: The first rate that will be applied for the operations of the Bank of Zaire, starting from the date the present law takes effect, will be 0.23 special drawing rights for a new zaire, that is the equivalent of \$0.33.

Article 4: Former notes will still be legal tender with full power, and will simultaneously be in circulation with the new notes for a period of one month, starting from the date the present law comes into effect.

Article 5: The government and the Bank of Zaire are in charge of implementing the present law.

Article 6: The present law comes into effect as from date it is promulgated.

Issued in Mbandaka on 28 September 1993

Signed: Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

Announces Payment of Arrears

AB2110155093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Statement read by government spokesman N'Gongo Luwowa]

[Text] As reported on 20 October, the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, arrived in Zaire through Gbadolite from Mauritius, where he attended the fifth summit of francophone countries. Upon returning, the head of state was welcomed by the prime minister and head of government, His Excellency Mr. Faustin Birindwa, accompanied by the head of state's special adviser on security matters, Mr. Gbanda N'Zambo Kwatumba, Finance Minister Mambulu Makudia Nsiala, the Governor of the Bank of Zaire, Mr. Joseph Bukendwa, and an important and impressive crowd from the Nord Oubangui regional capital. The government is happy to announce the head of state's return and to confirm the its decision to satisfy the people's expectation.

Indeed, the broad-based and Public Salvation National Government hereby solemnly announces that as of 22 October, it will proceed to pay salary arrears for the members of the Armed Forces of Zaire, the Civil Guard, civil servants, and agents of the Ministry of Primary, Secondary, and Vocational Education and the Ministry of Higher, University, and Scientific Education, as well as magistrates, doctors, and paramedics—in short, all the people paid by the state.

Moreover, it should be noted that the government will release enough funds to the banks and all financial institutions that will enable financial backers and all depositors to meet their various obligations. In other words, as of this week, commercial banks will reopen the doors and checking counters that have been closed for more than a year now. It should be noted that was a long time before the Broad-Based and Public Salvation National Government was formed. Thank you.

Archbishop Monsengwo Views Principles of New Government

BR2210113193 Brussels L'ECHO in French 21 Oct 93 p. 5

[Report on interview with Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo, by Didier Grogna; place and date not given: "Monsengwo: 'Zaire Must Emerge From Its Debacle'—President of Transition Parliament Still Believes in Rapidly Negotiated Agreement"]

[Text] Monsignor Monsengwo only has criticism for the "opponents" living abroad who are no longer in touch with reality regarding the situation in Zaire. He reaffirms his desire to succeed in bringing about national reconciliation.

Early in October, Monsignor Monsengwo, chairman of the High Council of the Republic (HCR)—i.e., president of the transitional parliament—affirmed that the political talks taking place in Zaire were on the verge of reaching a conclusion. The only open question at the time concerned the nomination of the prime minister, but Monsengwo claimed that this could soon be resolved. Three weeks later the situation has barely altered. Nonetheless, the archbishop is still convinced that some goodwill on one side or the other will quickly result in a solution that is acceptable to all. For him, this solution would result in Etienne Tshisekedi's continuing to serve as prime minister.

"The Sacred Union of the opposition believes that Tshisekedi must remain in office, and in particular considers it normal that the president of the republic, the chairman of the HCR, and the prime minister elected to office by the national conference should resume their posts at the end of the talks. However, the movement maintains that Tshisekedi might experience difficulties in presiding over a conflict-free transition while serving as prime minister. That is the reason for the current blockage. Nevertheless, the select committee, comprising the chairmen and spokesmen from both delegations, which has worked in conjunction with the UN special envoy, the OAU [Organization for African Unity] representative, and myself laid down a whole series of principles aimed at avoiding conflict and working toward reconciliation."

Avoiding Exclusion

According to Mr. Monsengwo, nobody must be made to feel excluded, i.e., there should be neither winners nor losers. Moreover, he said, "we must base our work on national reconciliation and succeed in structuring the government in a way that clearly reflects this fact. The form of reconciliation will comprise four main aspects: the reconciliation of President Mobutu with Prime Minister Tshisekedi, reconciliation of the political class, reconciliation among the 11 regions of Zaire, and finally, reconciliation between Kasai and Katanga."

Furthermore, since the president of the republic is by definition from the president's sphere of influence, the parties had agreed that the prime minister should come from the opposition. "Both he and the president of the republic will have to behave impartially. Furthermore, the prime minister will be assisted by four deputy prime ministers (two from each side), and these five men will constitute a kind of inner cabinet, which would be called upon to resolve any major problems. Finally, neither side will be allowed to dominate an entire sector of national life. Every minister will be assisted by a deputy chosen from the other side," added the archbishop, who believes that adherence to these criteria will enable

national interests to triumph over partisan quarrels and establish a smoothly functioning government.

However, questions might be raised as to the viability of this planned association of proven political opponents. It is easy to envision a minister blocked by his deputy minister. However, Archbishop Monsengwo believes that the political class is mature enough to run the state jointly and in unison. "Why should responsible men oppose one another?" he asks. "Anyone running a department deals with real problems facing the country, not political quarrels. This presupposes that the parties will appoint conciliatory figures, rather than bitterly opposed individuals, for the latter scenario would result in a form of institutional paralysis that Zaire can well do without. Where there is opposition, it must be justified, and accompanied by firm proposals for dealing with the situation in question."

Accepting Tshisekedi

While remaining confident that he will meet with good faith and goodwill on both sides, Archbishop Monsengwo believes that "if everybody made a few concessions, there would be no difficulty in restoring Mr. Tshisekedi to office to lead the government in a responsible, harmonious manner."

In any case, he said, "the direction in which we are headed is leading toward reconciliation. The political crisis must not be allowed to go against either the president or Prime Minister Tshisekedi. We are calling upon those who do not want him to be prime minister to make an effort to accept him. The way the system has been set up, Mr. Tshisekedi can quite definitely serve as prime minister without any conflict arising, which is the only reason why he is being challenged." If everyone made an effort, then this political agreement could be signed very soon. However, Monsengwo concedes that "we are still at an impasse because certain individuals have interests other than those of the nation at heart."

Lambert Mende, Etienne Tshisekedi's information minister, may well be one of those individuals targeted by the criticisms leveled by the archbishop, who vigorously repudiates accusations maintaining that he tends to lean toward the presidential sphere of influence, or even Mobutu himself. Nor does he heed the rumors that the negotiations have broken down.

"These attacks bring a smile to my face. On the one hand, it is hard to hold discussions with people who have been living abroad for six months. I also wonder whether Mende has followed the negotiations in their entirety. In any case, the word in Kinshasa is that the necessary conditions are there and that the problem regarding the prime minister can be swiftly resolved. On the other hand, is Mende really an opponent? Ever since the national conference, I have had to deal with the statements made by Mende. Every time the process was moving in the right direction, he came up with proposals which caused problems. In the same way, the national conference was postponed following statements issued

by Mende. I hope that he will not force me to open my mouth again," said an archbishop visibly irritated at having to take blows from persons who seem to have lost sight of the destiny of the population.

Above all, he would appreciate everyone understanding that "nobody has thought of dismissing Tshisekedi." On the other hand, he did not want to comment on the presence of President Mobutu at the summit of French-speaking countries being held in Mauritius. "He is the head of state and must perform this duty in accordance with his responsibility vis-a-vis the well-being of the nation. He must also ensure that democracy progresses in line with the framework laid down by the National Conference. Only in that way can Zaire emerge from the debacle." Indeed, this debacle may become even more acute on 15 November, when the IMF will expel Zaire if it has failed to resolve its political crisis. And yet, without the help of backing through international funds, there will be no resolution. The parties to the current negotiations would no doubt be well advised to bear this in mind.

Former Katangese Colonel Against Shaba Secession

AB2210082593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 21 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] We got a call today from a Colonel Songolo Nurudhi. He is from Zaire's southeast province of Shaba, formerly Katanga. He was one of the gendarmes involved in the Shaba uprising. He returned to Shaba when the faltering democratic process began, though he is currently in Tanzania. He called us to protest over moves by Shaba Governor Tshunyu wa Kumuanza. The governor recently declared that if Etienne Tshisekedi became the accepted Zairian prime minister, he would take action toward a secession of Shaba. Well, Col. Songolo doesn't like what Governor Kumuanza said. Robin White asked him why:

[Begin recording] [Songolo] By this announcement of Tshunyu Kumuanza, he thinks that he has got some support from the Katangese people, but I deny this. I don't support him at all.

[White] You say you don't, but what about other former Katangese gendarmes? Do they take your line as well?

[Songolo] I think 80 percent of the (payroll of the) Gendarmerie Katangese, they are with us; they are with us, and if they if they don't, then it means they are deserting our Army.

[White] Do you yourself still want an independent Katanga or not?

[Songolo] I don't like to have an independent Katanga because when I was young, I saw the people of Katanga

suffering because we all wanted the independence. But in the 1960's all the world was against us and we suffered a lot in that time.

[White] So, you are in favor now of a united, one Zaire.

[Songolo] We are in favor of one, united Zaire, even though we know 80 percent of our authorities are from [words indistinct] from Katanga, but we will like to be united.

[White] Now, at the moment, Kasai people who have been living in Shaba, former Katanga, are being expelled by this Governor Kumuanza. Are you in favor of that or not?

[Songolo] That is the dirty tricks of Mobutu and Nguz Karl-I- Bond and this [word indistinct] malhonette [dishonest] Tshungu Kumuanza. There is nothing about this. In the past, we were living very peacefully there.

[White] So, you'd like, yourself, you'd like the Kasai people to stay?

[Songolo] I would like the Kasai people because we have got the relations. [sentence as heard] We are in border; they can do whatever they want—and provided the people of Katanga are getting jobs. The big thing was jobs and now they will get jobs. But we are living as neighbors, there is no problem. Any person from any part of the region can go to any part that he wants.

[White] But if this Shaba governor were to secede, what would you and other former Katangese gendarmes do?

[Songolo] We will calm down the situation in a moment, within a day. We will kick out this Tshungu Kumuanza. He is going to make a lot of bloodshed in our region. We no more like that thing.

[White] When you talk about Katangese gendarmes and there being a lot of you, how many are you and where are they all?

[Songolo] I want to tell you this though. After the national conference, all the force combatants, I mean, gendarmerie Katangese of Marandura and this place, all the people have returned home. We have been disarmed and we are in Zaire now.

[White] How many are there of you?

[Songolo] We were about 20,000. Now they are all in Zaire.

[White] And you've all been disarmed?

[Songolo] We have been disarmed. We agreed to deposit our arms in front of the national conference.

[White] If you have no arms, how are you going to kick out Mr. Kumuanza?

[Songolo] It is very easy.

[White] How?

[Songolo] We are soldiers; we know how to do it. [end recording]

Eritrea

Afewerki on Talks With Ethiopia, Somalia Proposal

EA2110120593 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Dear listeners, following is a news conference the Eritrean Government President Mr. Isayas Afewerki gave at Asmara International Airport on 18 October, at the end of a two-day working visit to Addis Ababa. Answering a question on the objective of his visit, the Eritrean president answered as follows:

[Isayas in Arabic, fading into Amharic translation] As we all know, our first foreign affairs policy priority is to strengthen our relations with Ethiopia. Hence, our objective was to further strengthen and implement the agreement, through various committees, that we recently signed with Ethiopia. In addition, it was aimed at assessing aspects of development in our region in relation to our bilateral relations. In response to invitations extended by the president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi, I went to Addis Ababa and exchanged views with him.

[Unidentified correspondent] In discussions during several meetings you held with UN and U.S. Government officials, you put forward an Eritrean proposal regarding Somalia's problems. To what extent has this view and proposal of yours been accepted by the international community?

[Isayas] My view and proposal was based on the current objective reality in Somalia and the conflict the UN leadership has brought about in that country. Hence, I have given my views on how to correct the mistake and, based on available facts, I suggested that Somalis should be allowed to seek lasting solutions by themselves instead of foreigners seeking solutions to their problems. Though my views came late, they have been found to be correct and have been able to gain acceptance by many UN member countries and by U.S. Government officials.

[Correspondent] While you were making efforts abroad to solve the Somali problem, the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League, and the Islamic countries called for a meeting of all Somali factions in Addis Ababa and Eritrea immediately opposed to such a call, for it would hinder the peace effort already under way [as heard]. What do you have to say on this issue? What do you think would be a quick solution to the Somali problem?

[Isayas] Many UN officials have made mistakes regarding solutions to the Somali problem. Hence, all their efforts have failed. The military action they took to solve the problems has failed completely. The steps taken by the United Nations did not meet with the acceptance of Somali citizens and the countries in the region. The objective of the meeting was to redress this mistake. The consensus of the meeting was that time was

needed to seek solutions to the Somali problem. Inasmuch as recent efforts being made by countries in the region and agreements being made by different Somali factions have a bearing on Somali affairs, it is undeniable that additional time is needed to solve the problem. But the international community has realized that the Somalis themselves are ready to seek solutions to their own problems. Hence, there is hope that a solution will come before March or April 1994 when the U.S. troops are due to leave Somalia.

Kenya

President, UN Chief View African 'Trouble Spots'

EA2210073593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with the United Nations secretary general, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali. In their discussion, they reviewed trouble spots in Africa, especially Somalia, Sudan, and Mozambique.

The secretary general briefed President Moi on his recent visit to Mozambique. Dr. Butrus-Ghali praised the tremendous role played by President Moi in [the] Mozambique peace process negotiation. Dr. Butrus-Ghali said during his visit to Mozambique, President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama reached an agreement which will give momentum to the realization of peace in that country.

President Moi thanked the United Nations for its good work in Africa, either directly or through its many agencies. He said that the role has helped to alleviate human suffering in Africa. President Moi briefed the secretary general on problems Kenya was undergoing in shouldering the refugee problem from Somalia and other neighboring countries. He said this was a big burden considering that Kenya was implementing [a] structural adjustment program without any assistance from donor countries and agencies. President Moi said given all these external problems Kenya's position was not ordinary and should be reviewed sympathetically. He especially noted that [the] Kenya border with Somalia was 800 km long and recalled that he had appealed for assistance from the United Nations to police it. The president assured the secretary general of his support, that of the government, and [that of] the people of Kenya. [passage omitted]

Moi Hosts Lunch for Visiting Romanian President

EA2110224593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that without peace and stability there was no hope of economic revival and development for Africa. President Moi noted that for a long time Africa has been

faced with various natural and man-made catastrophes ranging from drought and famine to civil strife leading to widespread despondency among the people. He said the inevitable consequences have included large numbers of people fleeing their homes and often their countries in search of safety. The president pointed out that in this region permanent and lasting solutions are yet to be found to the numerous conflicts particularly in Somalia and Sudan. President Moi said that Kenya will continue to appeal to the international community to intensify efforts not only in finding long-term solutions to these problems but adequately cater for the victims.

President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, when he hosted a luncheon in honor of the visiting Romanian head of state, Ion Iliescu. President Moi told President Iliescu that his visit to Kenya was a testimony of the cordial relations and friendship existing between the two countries. The president also said cultural cooperation between Kenya and Romania will be concluded soon, adding that this will be a step forward to further cement the bonds of friendship.

In his remarks, President Iliescu expressed confidence that many possibilities of cooperation between Romania and Kenyan economic agents will be identified in fields of common interests. President Iliescu assured President Moi that Romania will never neglect its relations with African countries. He said that Romania, with a relatively wide economic and political interest, could not be indifferent to African states which, he said, had huge amounts of natural and human resources. President Iliescu expressed his satisfaction on the Kenya-Romanian political dialogue achieved through exchange of visits at the level of parliament. He said such visits stimulate the development of bilateral ties between the two countries for mutual benefit.

President Iliescu arrived in the country this morning to start a two-day official visit and was given a red carpet welcome by his host President Moi. [passage omitted]

Iliescu Departs

EA2210121393 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Excerpt] President Iliescu left the country today after completing his two day official visit, and was seen off at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by his host, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. [passage omitted]

Somali

Butrus-Ghali Pays Brief Visit to Baidoa, Mogadishu

Arrival Triggers Clashes in South

AB2210110093 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Oct 22 (AFP)—The arrival of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali triggered clashes

between rival Somali groups in the southern town of Baidoa on Friday [22 October], UN officials said.

Supporters of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, who took to the streets to protest Butrus-Ghali's visit, hurled rocks at a rival group demonstrating in favour of the visit, said UN officials in Baidoa contacted by radio from Mogadishu.

It was unclear whether French UN troops in Baidoa had intervened or whether people had been hurt.

It was the first violence for many months in Baidoa, called the city of death at the height of the famine last year that killed more than 300,0000 people. [passage omitted]

Protests Subside After 'About an Hour'

AB2210131393 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 22 Oct 93

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Oct 22 (AFP)—A visit by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali sparked scuffles between rival Somali groups in the southern town of Baidoa on Friday [22 October] while protesters erected burning barricades in Mogadishu.

Scores of supporters of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid took to the streets of Baidoa to protest Butrus-Ghali's brief visit and hurled rocks at a rival group welcoming him, said UN officials in Baidoa contacted by radio from Mogadishu.

The trouble subsided after about an hour when the protesters were driven away by Somalis supporting Butrus-Ghali's visit, the officials said. But the secretary general cancelled a plan to visit a school and an orphanage in Baidoa, 300 kilometres (180 miles) northwest of Mogadishu, they added. [passage omitted]

Officials were unsure whether the UN secretary general would arrive later Friday in the embattled capital Mogadishu, where there were fears that his presence could trigger renewed clashes between Aidid's forces and UN and U.S. peacekeepers.

Special UN envoy to Somalia Jonathan Howe and Lieutenant General Cevik Bir flew to Baidoa, 300 kilometres (180 miles) northwest of here, to welcome Butrus-Ghali early Friday. [passage omitted]

Butrus-Ghali Leaves for Nairobi

AB2210143593 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Oct 22 (AFP)—UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali left Somalia on Friday [22 October] after a brief visit to the southern town of Baidoa and Mogadishu that sparked street protests, a UN spokesman said.

Butrus-Ghali spent a few minutes at the Mogadishu airport on his way back to Nairobi after a two-hour visit to Baidoa, 300 kilometres (180 miles) northwest of Mogadishu. "He visited a field hospital at the airport," UN spokesman Faruk Mawlawi said. The airport was closed to journalists.

Butrus-Ghali made the visit despite a request by the U.S. Government to call it off amid fears of a repeat of violent protests that marred his last trip here in January.

Supporters of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid erected barricades of burning tyres in Mogadishu and staged street protests against the visit.

In Baidoa, scuffles broke out between Aidid supporters demonstrating against the visit by the UN secretary general and a rival group of Somalis who turned out to welcome him, said UN officials in Baidoa contacted by radio.

Butrus-Ghali was to hold a news conference in Nairobi later Tuesday.

12 Organizations Ready To Meet USC-SNA, Not Aidid

EA2110201593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of 12 political Somali organizations was held recently in Mogadishu to evaluate the current situation in the country. Issues concerning political, security, and social affairs were discussed extensively. At the end of the meeting the following resolutions were passed:

The 12 political organizations made it clear that the reconciliation process should be led by the United Nations and the United States, with regional organizations and countries playing a supportive role. Having fully analyzed Aidid's position of rejection in the face of efforts for peaceful reconciliation in the country and the implementation of the Addis Ababa Agreement, the 12 political organizations declared that the United Somali Congress [USC]-Somali National Alliance [SNA] is undermining the peace process in Somalia. They said they would not meet Aidid personally but would not object to meeting the USC-SNA for the purposes of peaceful reconciliation. At the end of their meeting the 12 organizations called on the Somali people to contribute to the reconstruction work undertaken by the multinational forces in Somalia.

'Low-Level' Aidid Supporters Released by UN Forces

AB2210071093 Paris AFP in English 0703 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Oct 22 (AFP)—UN forces in Somalia's embattled capital Mogadishu have freed more suspected supporters of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, a UN spokesman said Friday [22 October]. "A handful of

detainees were released yesterday," Captain Tim McDavitt said. He did not name them. But UN sources described them as "low-level Aidid people" who did not include the warlord's chief financier and right-hand man Osman Ato.

McDavitt said the U.N. was still holding about 60 Somalis, down from 70 last week.

Among those released this week was Burhan Gutale, an official of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA). McDavitt said Gutale was freed because the U.N. hoped he would help in resuming talks with the SNA.

Gutale told reporters at an SNA rally here Thursday that he was carrying a message from the United Nations to Aidid, wanted for the killings of Pakistani peacekeepers and still a semi-fugitive though Washington has shifted its policy away from trying to capture him in favour of a peaceful settlement.

Spokesman: French Forces To Withdraw By 15 Dec

AB2210070093 Paris AFP in English 0654 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Oct 22 (AFP)—More than 1,000 French troops serving with United Nations forces in Somalia will withdraw by December 15, a UN spokesman said Friday [22 October]. Only a tiny force of about 100 French soldiers will stay on for a few more months to train policemen, Captain Tim McDavitt said.

U.S. forces are due to quit by the end of March, followed by the Germans in April. Belgian troops are also leaving, and if Italy withdraws its forces too, a move diplomats say Rome is considering, Indian and Pakistani troops will be left as the backbone of the UN Operation in Somalia.

Tim McDavitt said the 1,116 French troops who have secured the area around the southern town of Baidoa, 300 kilometres (180 miles) northwest of Mogadishu, will be replaced by an Indian force. The Indian contingent now numbers some 4,500, and is expected to reach its full strength of about 5,000 within days, McDavitt said.

Somaliland's Egal 'Annoyed' With Lack of Recognition

AB2110133893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 19 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is well over two years now since Somaliland declared unilateral independence from the rest of Somalia. But the administration headed by President Egal is still struggling for international recognition, trying to convince the world of its right to exist as a separate country. Journalist Edward Milna met President Egal during a recent visit to Somaliland. When he asked him for his thoughts on the independence issue, he

found the president a bit annoyed that Somaliland had not been treated in the same way as Eritrea.

[Begin recording] [Egal] We are now (?tired with) the Security Council of the United Nations. You see, when Eritrea, you know.... [pauses] Myself, I (?observe) that the Eritrea has been the product, you know, of a similar circumstance. They were [more] fortunate than us because, once they had won their war, there was an authority in Addis Ababa, and all they had to do was go and negotiate with that authority. There was a meeting (?of minds) and the referendum was taken and they (?got their) independence. Today, for us, there is no authority in Mogadishu. Somebody must take that responsibility—and the Security Council is now the defacto authority in Somalia. What we want them to do is to accept that responsibility, sanction a referendum to be taken in Somaliland, and then decide on that referendum. That is what we are going to do. But we are not going to sit and wait for the Security Council. We are an independent, functioning democratic country, and we are going to go on (?being that). I can tell you we are going to build our institutions, rule ourselves, hold our elections. If nobody recognizes us, well then it is their loss, not ours.

[Announcer] Well, despite the lack of success so far in achieving international recognition, President Egal's administration does at least claim to have done a lot to repair the damage done to Somaliland during the years of civil war. Edward Milna knows the territory well and after his recent trip there he came into the Focus studio. Jeremy Skid asked him how big a task Somaliland faced in rebuilding the country.

[Milna] Well, the condition of Hargeysa in particular at the end of the war was desperate. It was more or less empty. Practically the entire population had fled and most of the buildings had been destroyed. It is a terrible stage of play [as heard]. The whole town had been bombed by the Siad Barre forces from the airstrip of Hargeysa. The planes had taken off, loaded with bombs, flown two minutes over the town and deposited the bombs and come back. And day after day, this was going on. So an enormous amount was destroyed. Every school in Somaliland, practically, is either destroyed totally or damaged to the extent that it cannot be used.

[Skid] So how much has been repaired?

[Milna] Well, they have repaired the hospital. The hospital is functioning perfectly well. There are, I think, five schools operating—although some of those, though they are operating on the site of the school, are not able to operate inside the schools because there are no roofs. Roofs have been put on, I think, four of them, and I visited one school which was operating in the grounds of a secondary school but was actually operating under the trees around the remains of the buildings.

[Skid] Now, President Egal says he has an administration, a government. How much.... [pauses] Is there any civil service? Is there any police force? Are there any judges?

[Milna] He has now got a police force in Hargeysa, and they have just within the last week or two received uniforms—green uniforms with blue berets. But it is about a 1/10th or 1/50th of the number they need. They just have a few.

[Skid] So there is a small police force, and if they catch anybody can they put them through the courts? Are the courts up and running?

[Milna] Well, this is interesting. Yes, they can. I think one of the UN agencies had its vehicle stolen two or three weeks ago, and the fledgling police force, in the one vehicle, chased the robbers and caught them some miles down the road and brought them back and they are now in prison awaiting trial in a court system based on the British penal code that was operating in the colonial period.

[Skid] So how much insecurity.... [pauses] There have been reports of a lot of insecurity around the various areas of Somaliland. How bad is it?

[Milna] Well, I think it varies. In Hargeysa, you do hear some shooting every other night. But, in fact, this is probably militias on the edge of town celebrating in high spirits rather than actual shooting incidents. There are very few actual shooting incidents. [end recording]

Uganda

High Court Finds Rebel Leader Guilty of Treason

EA2210122693 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT
21 Oct 93

[Text] Jinja (Uganda), 21 Oct (KNA-PANA)—The operations commander of the Ninth October Movement in Uganda, Bright Gabula [name as received], 24, who has been on trial in the Ugandan town of Jinja with six others on treason charges, was Wednesday [20 October] found guilty and sentenced to death by the high court.

The seven accused were arrested in 1989 and charged with belonging to the armed movement formed in Nairobi with the intent of overthrowing the national resistance movement of [the] President Yoweri Museveni government, now ruling Uganda. The group is accused of being sympathetic to Milton Obote, the former two-time president of Uganda. Three of the accused, the former deputy chief Khadi, Shaykh Annasi Ndifuna Kinyiri, and a deputy headmaster of a college, Willy Mukama, and businessman Mukama Lugoko were sentenced to two years imprisonment each.

Gabula is a cousin to the secretary general of the Uganda Peoples' Congress, Luwuliza Kirunda. Kirunda is a former internal affairs minister.

In a three-and-a-half hour judgement in a fully packed court in Jinja, 80 km east of Kampala, Justice C.M. Kato said the evidence against Gabula was overwhelming and that he was the moving force behind [the] armed movement in Busoga, southeastern Uganda. At the time of [his] arrest Gabula was said to be coordinator of the

movement's training camps in the area. He went under the alias Commander Mzee. Eighteen people were initially arrested for reportedly belonging to the movement. Nine of them were committed for trial on treason charges in 1991. Gabula's trial started in April.

BUSINESS DAY Interviews President de Klerk

*MB2110155393 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in
English 21 Oct 93 p 14*

[Interview with State President F.W. de Klerk by Jim Jones, Billy Paddock, and Alan Fine at the Union Buildings in Pretoria; date not given]

[Text] [BUSINESS DAY] Mr President, congratulations on winning the Nobel prize. How do you feel? What are you going to do with the prize money?

[De Klerk] I am still the same man. I have not yet given the prize money any thought. But whatever I decide, it will not be aimed at gaining public support or at becoming a hero. I will do it quietly. That is the way I think you should do good things.

[BUSINESS DAY] Are you offended by some of the negative responses to your receiving the award?

[De Klerk] I am not upset as there are not that many negative responses, and my critics do not carry much weight. By and large I am pleased by the very positive reaction overall. However, if any member of my party said what's been said about me about my political opponent, especially when that opponent is a co-recipient of a prize of the stature of the Nobel prize, I know what I would have done to such a member.

[BUSINESS DAY] Your appearances with Nelson Mandela in the US at the time of the annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF generated a great deal of support for SA. What do you think are the crucial economic issues faced by SA—since if the economy falls to pieces the entire political process and the country itself are likely to fall to pieces?

[De Klerk] I agree. The economic challenge SA faces is bigger than the constitutional challenge in the medium to long term. One of the major problems is dealing with unreasonable and reasonable expectations. We will have to ensure economic growth if we want to succeed.

We will have to improve the quality of life of all our people and we can do that only through economic growth. The question is how to ensure that. First, by framing an economic policy to be applied by a government of national unity, which will have to be in step with those of countries that have succeeded and are succeeding economically.

Second, by dealing effectively with factors militating against investment—violence and instability. We will have to attract foreign investment if we want to achieve the necessary growth rates. We will have to address all the underlying causes of our economic problems. Some of them lie in economic policy itself, some in factors interacting with the economy.

[BUSINESS DAY] Is it important that there be continuity, and that Derek Keys remains on as Finance

Minister? Will there be agreements on matters such as Reserve Bank independence?

[De Klerk] I do not want to personalize matters. But I believe that, through the National Economic Forum, we are building an economic accord between government, the trade unions (which strongly represent, through their alliance with the ANC [African National Congress], the ANC viewpoint) and employer organisations. We need such an economic accord which will form the basis of the government of national unity's economic policy framework. We must put that accord in place as soon as possible. That will instill confidence among investors. That is what worked in Chile. That is what worked in Israel.

[BUSINESS DAY] In 1991 Barend du Plessis backed down on VAT [value added tax]. Now we are waiting to see if your government does the same on cellular telephones and the fuel price. What sort of impression does that make?

[De Klerk] In both cases government's decisions were inspired by economic, not political, considerations. Our procedure was an open and transparent one. I do not think that opposition to the cellular telephone issue is based purely on economic considerations. This country, for instance, needs the 30,000 public telephones it can bring to people who do not have telephones. We cannot afford to wait another 18 months.

On the petrol price issue, we remain busy. I also want the petrol price to be reduced but I want it done in the right way. And the right way is to look at the price structure. We have stepped up our investigations and there might well be developments soon on an economically justified basis.

[BUSINESS DAY] It appears to be an expedient response to a fuss that was greater than you expected. Will this apparent way of handling such problems persist beyond the elections?

[De Klerk] I do not think so, because the government of national unity should be armed by then with a broad consensus on an economic policy framework. Actually, my opponents should be glad that I took this stand on the petrol price. I could quietly have let the slate run into the red, remained popular and allowed the government of national unity to inherit a deficit. I did the responsible thing.

[BUSINESS DAY] How much chance do you stand of creating stability, and how do you go about doing it, in the run-up to the elections?

[De Klerk] Look at it from three vantage points. Government has the primary duty to continue with all possible efforts to maintain law and order, and where improvement is possible we will try to improve.

Second, the negotiating process is the main means of creating stability. Once there is a sufficiently inclusive accord and followers see their leaders bound by that accord, much of the motivation for political violence will fall away, because much of it is aimed at the negotiations.

Third, it is not my sole responsibility to ensure stability. That is what the Transitional Executive Council has been created for. It will become a shared responsibility between all political leaders. That in itself will be helpful.

[BUSINESS DAY] It is not conclusive that any final settlement will be as inclusive as you would like. Is it possible to create that stability and hold an election or a referendum in the face of opposition from, say, the CP [Conservative Party], Inkatha or the homelands?

[De Klerk] Last Monday I said I saw the possibility of a negotiations crisis developing in that agreements were not sufficiently inclusive. Therefore the first prize would be to find ways in the next three or four weeks of making agreements sufficiently inclusive. We will expend all our energy to achieve that.

Should we not achieve that, then we will have to look for a solution to the problem. As a democrat, I say a referendum should be considered carefully. Whether or not all parties participate in a referendum, you do get a result within each region. With known population figures, it would therefore be possible to ascertain people's views even if particular parties boycotted the referendum. Thus you can, inasmuch as there may be allegations of illegitimacy, legitimise the process.

The problem of violence in the run-up to elections will have to be managed carefully. We cannot give the power to radicals who decide in an unlawful manner to upset the democratic process, and dictate whether a democratic process can take place or not.

[BUSINESS DAY] How do you prevent a Savimbi-type situation after an election?

[De Klerk] Principally by ensuring the election is managed properly so there cannot be a foundation for allegations of irregularities. If you ensure correct procedures there is no legitimate basis for rejecting the result.

[BUSINESS DAY] What is your prognosis if, for example, Inkatha rejects the holding of the election regardless of support for your proposals in a referendum?

[De Klerk] There are numerous possibilities. But, first of all, Chief Minister Buthelezi is basically a democrat. That is how I got to know him and I do not for a moment expect him to act against the law or to be intransigent to the extent of your speculation. Second, I regard him and his party as significant role players, and I am going all out to ensure they become part of agreements reached.

We cannot force anybody to participate in a referendum, but it would allow one to say what the majority of all the people in the country and in each region want. I also have not heard an absolute rejection of the referendum idea. There was a time when Buthelezi suggested a referendum be held in Natal. If we hold a referendum simultaneously in each and every region, his attitude might be different.

[BUSINESS DAY] How do you plan to break the impasse with the Freedom Alliance?

[De Klerk] We have reached an agreement with the alliance that we will enter intensive negotiations, so there is not an impasse at the moment.

[BUSINESS DAY] How do you view the positions of the Bophuthatswana and Ciskei governments and the CP and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front]? Do you think their agendas are conducive to a settlement?

[De Klerk] If you analyse the Freedom Alliance, on basic issues they do not share the same views with each other at all. They are bound together by a common purpose on certain aspects of the process, but on policy issues there are fundamental differences between them.

It is not my task to develop a policy for them. But I believe we can never return to any form of racial discrimination.

The fundamental question is whether the alliance can accept that basic principle. Most of its members agree that there should not be any form of racial or ethnic discrimination in any part of SA. I think that the aspirations of minority nations such as the Afrikaner nation, the Zulu nation and so on can best be accommodated in basically a federal system. But within each component part you will have to give full political rights to all inhabitants of that region.

It is only the CP that is out of step on this issue, and they will have to come around. I do not think there is unanimity in the Volksfront on the possibilities in this regard. There are different emphases and I do not think they have one clear view which they share with each other.

We pursued the entrenchment of regional autonomy long before the alliance was formed. We believe in the same basic principles (as most of the alliance) with regard to regionalism and federalism—full-scale and proper devolution of power to regional governments typical of countries like Germany and America.

The devolution must be properly entrenched so that future central governments cannot undermine it. Regions should also, through the distribution of income and direct access to taxation, not be dependent upon the central government. The central government will have the task of assisting poorer regions.

[BUSINESS DAY] The NP [National Party] appears to be losing a great deal of support. Some polls suggest the Freedom Alliance has more support than the NP.

[De Klerk] Some of the polls used to reach those conclusions were based on very small samples and were not taken countrywide. It is true that we took a dip in

support for a number of months, but I have no doubt that is already changing. Without just being optimistic, I am absolutely confident the NP will come out of this election either the strongest or the second strongest party.

Mandela Says ANC To Resist Any Election Delay

MB2110195593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1841 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Thursday [21 October] night his organisation would resist any attempt to prevent the country's first non-racial elections on April 27 next year. He said in an interview on CCV's Newline the polls "cannot be postponed".

Mr. Mandela, awarded the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize, said the ANC would try to woo back into the forum members of the Freedom Alliance who are boycotting constitutional talks at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park. But he repeated the ANC line that it would press ahead with negotiations even if the alliance—the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], the Conservative Party, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and other conservatives—did not return to the talks. "Our time-frame is in place. We have made enormous progress in the negotiation process. There is no spoiler who can slow down that process. We will do everything to bring all political parties back to the multiparty forum," said Mr. Mandela.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi told United Nations General Secretary Butrus Butrus-Ghali in Maputo on Wednesday he was not returning to the talks and his organisation would not honour decisions taken by the Transitional Executive Council.

Mr. Mandela said the Freedom Alliance, which has begun bilateral talks with the government and the ANC, was "afraid of democracy" and was trying to prevent "the freedom of the people".

Answers Questions From Public

MB2210062593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Studio discussion with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela moderated by Lester Venter on the "Agenda" program—live; questions are recorded]

[Text] [Venter] Tonight we once again provide an opportunity for South Africans to put their questions to major political leaders. Our guest this evening is ANC [African National Congress] President Mr. Nelson Mandela. He has just recently returned from an extended overseas visit and has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace jointly with President de Klerk. Earlier we sent our cameras into the streets of Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg, to find out what people there would ask of Mr. Mandela, given the opportunity. So, good evening, Mr. Mandela.

[Mandela] Good evening, Mr. Venter.

[Venter] Mr. Mandela, my responsibility is largely taken over by our viewers tonight, so let's go straight to our first question, which comes to you from Durban.

[Question] Well, my question is, I would like to know how is the ANC going to prevent the Freedom Alliance from disrupting the elections.

[Mandela] We do not think that there is any force in this country that can prevent the forward movement to the greater South Africa of our dreams. It is the masses of the people in this country who have brought about changes which are going to result in the masses of the people planning their own lives. We will persuade all political parties that are afraid of the democratic process that we will not allow anyone of them to stop the process. In particular, we will not allow the so-called Freedom Alliance, all of whom are the creations of apartheid, to block the progress towards the 27 April 1994. It is the people who have struggled. It is the leadership that has been produced by the resistance movements which is the engine for the progress, enormous progress, we have made towards bringing peace into our country, and towards exploring peaceful solutions, and we will not allow anybody to delay that process.

[Venter] How could that be achieved? What sort of methods would be used to persuade the Freedom Alliance back into the process, if indeed persuading them is the answer?

[Mandela] We will do what we are doing now. We are discussing with them in an endeavor to get them to see sense and to come back to the multiparty forum. We are committed to peaceful negotiations, and peaceful methods of persuading those who have got different views. But once we are convinced that we have done everything in our power, we will then ignore them and go on.

[Venter] I'd like to ask you, just before we move on to the next question, how successful you think those persuasions will be. And may I say, attached to that, that one gets an impression that the Freedom Alliance promotes a sense of crisis by withholding itself from negotiation and warning, if not threatening, of civil war. Yet if one reads the reports of the bilateral meetings held with yourselves and the government, it seems that there is at that stage a closer agreement between the parties. Now is that a correct impression?

[Mandela] Well, I would be happy if in fact there is closer agreement, but that is not my briefing. The first meeting between the ANC and the so-called Freedom Alliance was exploratory, to identify the issues that are going to come up for discussion. We will listen very carefully to them. If they bring new points which they have already aired inside the multiparty forum, then we will have no hesitation in stopping the discussions. But if they are going to put forward new proposals which we consider reasonable, then there will be a basis for negotiation.

[Venter] Mr. Mandela, let's go to our next question, which comes to us from Bloemfontein.

[Question, in Afrikaans] I would just like to know what the structure of the future state will be. Will it remain the same? How will whites be treated?

[Mandela, in Afrikaans] Would you translate that for me, please?

[Venter] Yes, indeed. He is asking what will be the structure of the state, but asking specifically what will be the position of white people in the new state?

[Mandela] The nature of the state is defined in our basic policy document. We say South Africa belongs to all its people, black and white. There will be equality before the law. There will be a bill of rights which sets out the rights of all citizens, black and white. There will be an impartial, independent, nonracial court, which will protect the rights set out in the bill of rights. There will be a multiparty system, where every party, irrespective of what we think of its views, will be able to canvas them. There will be regular elections. There will be proportional representation. We will stress the need of consensus in making decisions, once the principle of majority rule will apply, and we will not allow minority parties to undermine that principle. But we will try as far as possible to use consensus.

That is why we have decided on the principle of an interim government of national unity, so that every political party which polls more than 5 percent of the total votes cast in an election will be invited to serve in government. The interests of minorities will be assured because, going by the present alignment of political parties, in that government of national unity there will be Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, General Constand Viljoen, Dr. de Beer, Chief Buthelezi, Mr. de Klerk, and everybody should see, even before he reads our policy documents, that now we have a government which has a broad base. That should be a guarantee to any minority that this government is there to serve the interests of all people.

[Venter] The way you answer, Mr. Mandela, makes it clear that minorities can be made up of many, and any, definitions and groups. But how open would you be to a special arrangement for conservative whites who want a special arrangement?

[Mandela] Well, our future policy must be determined from our track record. I think we are the only organization in this country, both inside and outside the tricameral Parliament, which has on its policy, top policy structures, all groups represented, who take their own decisions, and we are totally independent, and that alone should assure everybody that they have nothing to fear from a nonracial society to which we are committed. We are not going to go for any ethnic solutions. We totally reject the demand by the Afrikaners for a separate homeland, but we are very keen to address the fears of all population groups. I have made a public statement on

the 16th of June this year to say let them give us the map where they want to be. We will consider that, not on the basis of accommodating Afrikaners, but of saying that, in this area, this particular group is in the majority. When we draw boundaries, we will take account of that, provided all other national groups are free to settle in that area if they want to do so, and will enjoy full rights of citizenship. That is our position.

[Venter] Well, I think our next question, Mr. Mandela, demonstrates that those sort of considerations are not unique only to conservative whites, and that next question is from Johannesburg.

[Question] I'd like to ask you a question, sir. As a Zulu, how are you going to treat us in a new South Africa? Are we going to be treated differentially, because of the actions of people like Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, or are we going to be treated as South Africans, without any prejudice whatsoever?

[Mandela] All people in this country are South Africans, fully entitled to all the rights of citizenship. The ANC has been up front in the process of nation-building. There is no attitude towards any particular ethnic group. In regard to the Zulus in particular, those are our brothers, our sisters, our flesh and blood. We are proud of their achievements, and of being part of the South African nation. After all, the first president of the ANC was Dr. Dube, Mafukuzela Dube, a Zulu. We have had Rev. Mthimkulu as national president of the ANC, a Zulu. We have had Chief Albert Luthuli as the president of the ANC, a Zulu. Even today, according to surveys, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in his own bantustan only has 31 percent support, and the ANC has more than 50 percent of the support in his own area. There is no reason, therefore, for anybody to say, how are you going to treat us as Zulus.

[Venter] Well, let's perhaps then go down to Durban for a change of subject.

[Question] I'd like to know from Mr. Mandela that how can he accept this Nobel Peace Prize, whereas there is no peace in South Africa, whereas our people are being killed in Umtata?

[Mandela] That is a reasonable question, and I fully understand the anger of our people against Mr. de Klerk. I condemn his action in the strongest terms. For a president to authorize the killing of children is a blatant act of terrorism. What is even more serious is that after it had been revealed that the SADF [South African Defense Force] had killed children, he did not have the decency to apologize and to express his regrets, his sympathies, to the bereaved families. That confirms an accusation I have made to him throughout, that when it comes to blacks, he is absolutely insensitive.

[Venter] Yet Mr. de Klerk has said that he authorized the raid, not specifically the killing of children as it turned out.

[Mandela] If that was the position when he learned that children had been killed, he would have expressed his regrets, apologized, and given his sympathies to the next of kin. It was wrong for him at a time when we are negotiating, when we are exploring peaceful means, instead of giving an example as a head of state—at least of the white minority regime. It was necessary for him to give an example of how problems are resolved. He should have spoken to President Clarence Makwetu, he should have spoken to General Holomisa. If he got no favorable response from them, he should have come to me. I would have helped.

[Venter] On that line of thought when the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] is in place—and that could be a matter of weeks if things go according to plan: Do you agree with my understanding of the situation that such a military undertaking would not be possible because the parties jointly would have to agree on how the defense force is used?

[Mandela] If they cooperate, that would be the position because there is a subcouncil on defense which will be responsible for the control of the security forces and their activities. So it is not likely that things of this nature will occur. Not of course until that defense council—that subcouncil—has complete control of the security forces, will we find elements who will commit such atrocities. It is only when a democratic government has been installed that we will have the resources and the capacity to put an end even to those elements.

[Venter] Before that, and briefly because I shouldn't be asking the questions, would you use the mechanisms open to you through the TEC to act against acts of terrorism aimed at destabilizing the election?

[Mandela] Why not? We would do that.

[Venter] Let's go to our next question which in fact comes to us back in Johannesburg.

[Question] Mr. Mandela, I just want to know where the ANC stands on the abortion issue.

[Mandela] Well, this is a controversial issue. We are committed to affirmative action and the women must be respected. They should take the decision in regard to their lives and what they believe should be the case on this question. But we must understand that this is a controversial issue and when we discuss it in order to frame a policy, we must consider the sensibilities of the issue especially from the point of view of religious groups whose views cannot just be brushed aside. There will have to be open and candid debate on the question and we will then examine from the point of view of formulating a policy on the bases of what the majority in all the institutions of civilized society say.

[Venter] Can you see this happening before or after an election?

[Mandela] The debate is on now. It is (?healthy) that that debate should be allowed to go on, but policy decisions will

surely be taken by a democratic government and it must be taken democratically. We must ascertain the views of everybody on the issue and then consider a decision.

[Venter] ANC President Nelson Mandela is with us in the studio to face questions from the public, and we are going to answer as many of those in the approximately eight minutes left to us, so immediately—the next question is from Durban.

[Question] My question to Mr. Mandela is what is he going to do if ever some sections of the public do not accept the outcome of the vote next year. What is he going to do?

[Mandela] We will continue doing what we are doing now. We will persuade members of the Freedom Alliance to see reason and to come back to the multiparty talks. We are committed to peaceful methods of resolving problems. We will continue to urge them to come back, but we are not going to allow anybody to delay the negotiation process. The dates, the time frames that were set, are going to remain in place, in particular, the election is going to take place on the 27th of April next year—with or without the spoilers who are after all, as everybody knows, the creations of apartheid and who fear democracy. It does appear from our experience of having to try to persuade them during these last three years that they are afraid of democracy. But nevertheless, we will try and persuade them. And if they don't see reason, we will go on without them.

[Venter] Well, another topic, another question, this one from Johannesburg.

[Question] A lot of people, especially the lower classes, think that freedom will bring them new living rooms and new houses. Now what is Mr. Mandela going to say to those people when they find out that freedom does not mean getting new living rooms and swimming pools and new houses?

[Mandela] Well, freedom to all of us means that we should resolve the socioeconomic problems facing our people. Our people want to put food in their stomachs. They want to have houses. They want to have jobs. They want to have educational facilities, medical care, the cutting down of the high level of crime. It is our commitment to address these problems first and foremost. This is our top priority, but nobody must imagine that when we return from the polling stations on 27 April next year then we will be able to solve these problems. It is going to take a number of years to organize the resources necessary for us to attend to these needs.

But the important point is that right from the beginning we will start the process of addressing these needs, so that freedom should not be something that is in the mouth of politicians. The people themselves right at grassroots must feel that their conditions are changing, and that is what we are committed to.

[Venter] Well, talking about organizing the resources, let's go to a questioner in Cape Town.

[Question] I'd like to know about the taxes and that sort of thing, personal tax.

[Mandela] What is that?

[Venter] Taxes. The questioner wants to know what is the situation going to be with taxes, particularly personal taxes.

[Mandela] I see. Every government must rely in part for its resources on taxes, and a democratic government will not be able to avoid that. But these are technical questions which will require to be addressed by a committee of experts representing all shades of political opinion, and experts, leaders of sorts in various fields. They will advise us as to what taxes should be imposed, what taxes should be scrapped, and it will be presumptuous for me now to say this is how the tax structure will be set up.

[Venter] What concerns people, Mr. Mandela, is that while many, perhaps most people, accept that imbalances of the past have to be redressed, the question arises, who is going to be paying for this? And there has been much spoken about reconstruction taxes. What is your philosophical view about that sort of question?

[Mandela] Well, I think that it is the country as a whole that is going to pay taxes, like in all other countries, but a graduated tax system is something that is acceptable throughout the world. And it is quite reasonable that the rich should be taxed more than the poor. It is the capacity of a person to earn that decides how much tax he should pay in all countries, and there is no reason why this should arouse concern when the democratic forces say they will adhere to this system. It is being done today, now, in South Africa. There is no reason why that should not continue.

[Venter] Our next question would have dealt with investment, but our time is running short. Let's tackle a news issue straight away: the matter of the Commonwealth, as the meeting is taking place now, the Commonwealth states. If it were up to you to decide in a new government whether or not to take South Africa back into the Commonwealth, would you or wouldn't you?

[Mandela] Well, I would urge that step personally, because South Africa has been, until 1961, has been a member of the Commonwealth, and it is in our interests for us to renew those ties. But this is a matter that will be discussed by a democratic government and a decision will be taken. But you have asked for my personal view. There it is.

[Venter] What sort of benefits do you see in taking the Republic back into the Commonwealth?

[Mandela] Well, firstly, the world today has become intertwined. What happens in Glasgow immediately has an effect in Cape Town. You cannot avoid this economic interdependence, and to belong to the Commonwealth

would be to take advantage of that interconnection, economically, and also to have access to resources which we do not have.

[Venter] Mr. Mandela, thank you very much for joining us on "Agenda" tonight.

Multiparty Negotiations Continue at Kempton Park

Homeland Debt Takeover Idea Rejected

MB2210071293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] The government and the ANC [African National Congress] have rejected a proposal at the multiparty negotiations that the central government take over the 14 billion rand debt of the self-governing and TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states when a new constitution comes into effect.

Speaking during a break in proceedings at Kempton Park, the deputy minister of finance, Dr. Theo Alant, said such a step would create a precedent and lead to local authorities demanding similar favorable treatment. Dr. Alant said that if a bridge were built in a region and used by the people of that region, then they had to pay for it.

An ANC negotiator, Mr. Mohammed Valli Moosa, said the ANC also opposed such a proposal. Mr. Moosa asked that the total debt of South Africa and the black states be disclosed in full.

Afrikaner National Union Rejoins Talks

MB2210132393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1148 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union—AVU] was back in talks at the World Trade Centre on Friday [22 October] after walking out on Thursday.

AVU Representative Schalk Burger began Friday's Negotiating Council session by formerly objecting to Labour Party negotiator Luwellyn Landers acting as council chairman. The objection was noted and the scheduled debate on the Draft Electoral bill began.

The AVU walked out after Thursday's chairman, Mr. M. J. Mahlangu, refused to allow AVU Chief Representative Corlia Kruger to speak on a controversy which had erupted briefly in the council last Friday. The controversy concerned a strongly-worded AVU submission on the Umtata raid, which was almost ruled inadmissible because it had allegedly not gone through the correct administrative channels.

Mr. Landers, who was council chairman last Friday, had himself given permission for the submission to be distributed, according to the AVU. After the party's

walkout on Thursday. Ms Kruger condemned the planning committee for refusing to rule that Mr Landers should apologise and for thus "putting the legitimacy of the whole (negotiating) process on the line".

ANC Criticizes Democratic Party 'Election Tactics'

MB2110163393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 21 Oct 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement About the Election Tactics of the Democratic Party"]

[Text] Desperate to halt their own declining fortunes, the DP [Democratic Party] has evidently decided to resort to some of the most reactionary characteristics of apartheid South Africa. Recently the DP supported the SADF [South African Defense Force] raid in Umtata, where children were mercilessly murdered in their sleep. In doing so they reiterated their support for the NP [National Party] government's "kragdadige" [show of force] approach of addressing problems by force of arms instead of negotiations. The Democratic Party claims to have never killed people, only apartheid, rings hollow given their support for military raids, past and present.

The formal removal of apartheid was achieved through the selfless sacrifice of millions of people. The reality of apartheid is alive and well, inflicted daily. That the DP is oblivious of this shows who it speaks for.

A recent poster distributed in the primarily white northern suburbs of Johannesburg declared: "People power, not mob rule." Clearly the DP's intention is to once again exploit the racial prejudice and fear among white South Africans. The distinct impression that the DP attempts to create is that democratic rule is to be equated with mob rule!

The closer we come to elections, the more the DP is revealing its true character as a party dominated by white privilege. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity, P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg. 21 October, 1993

ANC Randfontein Office Damaged by Incendiary Device

MB2110193893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] newly opened electoral office in Randfontein has been badly damaged by an incendiary device. The early morning attack followed several telephone calls to the chairman of the organization's local branch.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Mike Proctor-Sims] The subregional election office opened in the mining town less than three weeks ago. Since then several threats have been made, but the local members do not believe that these would develop into physical attacks until

today. They saw that the bombers smashed the heavy glass plate window of the office and then threw some sort of fire bomb into it. The flames quickly took hold and damage estimated at more than 40,000 rands was caused before firemen extinguished the blaze.

[ANC branch chairman Christo Hamnes] We've had unfortunate incidents of threats of violence aimed against me and my family and the telephone call that I received last night at about quarter past three I assumed to be one of those threatening calls, nameless calls, made by people who I presume want to push us out of the town.

[Proctor-Sims] The caller this morning, what were his exact words?

[Hamnes] When I answered the phone at about quarter past three, he laughed and then in a heavy Afrikaans accent said to me: Your ANC offices are burning down.

[Proctor-Sims] Members say the office will be reopened and will be used to coordinate the organization's election drive in the West Rand. Police are investigating the incident. [end recording]

PAC Denies Butrus-Ghali Request To Participate in TEC

MB2110163493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] secretary for foreign affairs, Gora Ebrahim, on Thursday [21 October] denied claims the United Nations Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali had urged the organisation to participate in the Transitional Executive Council. Mr. Ebrahim was reacting to earlier press reports that the UN chief had raised the issue on Tuesday at a meeting in Maputo with PAC President Clarence Makwetu.

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Makwetu, Mr. Ebrahim, who was present at the meeting, said Dr. Butrus-Ghali "had made no such suggestion to the PAC". He added the issues discussed included the violence in South Africa, the issue of the lifting of sanctions and the UN's role in levelling the political playing fields in a run-up to the April 27 elections.

Mr. Ebrahim said regarding the violence, "unless there were practical measures taken by the United Nations and the international community to remove the mercenaries that are in our country, we will not have the de-escalation of violence in our country". He claimed the current violence was systematic and targeted at the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and Natal and said the mandate of the UN monitoring team in the country should be expanded "to cover the presence of the mercenaries in our country".

Mr. Ebrahim said the recent activities at the UN and its secretariat did not contribute towards bringing the different forces in the country together. He stated the call to

lift remaining economic sanctions against South Africa should have come from the negotiating council because "sanctions were imposed on our country by collective quotes". African National Congress President Nelson Mandela called for the lifting of all non-military sanctions during his recent trip abroad.

Mr. Ebrahim said the call for the lifting of sanctions from the negotiating council would have created a climate to draw the people together "rather than giving credence to a perception that only certain people are deciding the future of the country".

Mr. Ebrahim said Dr. Butrus-Ghali assured the PAC it would "look into" levelling the political playing fields before the election "to ensure that all the political parties participating in the coming election would be participating equally".

PAC Meets With Traditional Leaders 21 Oct

MB2210085193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2100 GMT 21 Oct 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania: "Joint Media Statement on the Meeting Between the PAC of Azania and the Traditional Leaders"]

[Text] The delegations of the traditional leaders of the Cape, Transvaal and the OFS [Orange Free State] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] respectively held their first meeting at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park today.

Matters of mutual concern were discussed and these include:

- Free political activity in the traditional community
- The role of traditional leaders in future

The traditional leaders confirmed their full support for the principle of free political activity in areas under their jurisdiction. They furthermore reiterated their stand namely that they regard themselves as a unifying symbol for the communities under their jurisdiction irrespective of ideological differences between community members and as a result traditional leaders act above party politics. Consequently they will assist all political parties including the PAC to have access to their constituencies as a contribution by traditional leaders towards the much required levelling of the political playing field.

Regarding the constitutional role of traditional leaders in a future dispensation, both parties agreed in principle that there should be such a role. The meeting agreed to set up a further meeting between traditional leaders from different parts of the country and the PAC of Azania. A sub committee which is to hold its first meeting on Monday 25 Oct 1993 was appointed to facilitate such a meeting between the parties. Issued by Chief Nonkonyana for traditional leaders and Benny Alexander for the PAC

PAC Denies APLA Responsible for Policemen's Murder

MB2110123693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1039 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] on Thursday denied its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], was responsible for the murder of two policemen at the Kokstad Police Station near the Transkei border last Sunday [17 October].

PAC Deputy President Johnson Mlambo said "the manner in which the sordid affair was carried out and the circumstances surrounding the incident have all the hallmarks of APLA's non-involvement and the complicity of the regime's security agencies".

The policemen's bodies were found 17km from the Bhongweni charge office inside the Transkei. Mr Mlambo charged the murders were a security force ploy to detract attention from the Umtata massacre when five people were killed in an early morning raid on October 8.

Controversy still surrounds the ages of those killed. Army Chief Gen Georg Meiring said at the time the five victims appeared to be adults, but the PAC claimed they were children aged 12 to 19.

At a news conference in Johannesburg, the organisation called on the Black Lawyers Association, the Organisation of African Unity, the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the European Community to conduct an independent and impartial investigation into the murder of the policemen. The PAC said it would stand by the findings of the investigation.

A statement issued at the conference claimed "abducting the two innocent policemen and murdering them inside Transkei was a lamentable ploy by the South African security agencies to 'prove' that APLA was operating out of Transkei".

Mr Mlambo said both the Umtata raid and the killing of the policemen emphasized the need for joint control of the SA [South African] Defence Force and the SA Police during the transitional period.

The organisation said it had sufficient evidence to prove security force involvement which it would submit to an independent investigating team. Mr Mlambo refused to elaborate on this.

Mr Mlambo said the Goniwe inquest was evidence "that some organ of the security force would eliminate its own people in order to cover up for something else".

Regarding Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa's invitation for both APLA and the African National Congress's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the nation] to train in the Transkei, Mr Mlambo said the PAC was still "weighing" the option, but "would not

want to see a situation where there would be an escalation of conflict". He added the PAC was continuing in its efforts "to see a mutual cessation of hostilities between ourselves and the regime".

Mr Mlambo expressed surprise by the attacks at a time when agreement had already been reached for talks between APLA and the government on October 28. He stated, however, the planned talks would still take place.

The PAC's secretary for foreign affairs, Gora Ebrahim, said the fact that APLA had not made a statement claiming responsibility for the killing of the two policemen, "which is what APLA does when it is involved", was further proof it was not responsible for the slaying.

Police Deny Shooting Transkei Ambassador's Son

MB2110163693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Police in Port Elizabeth have denied allegations of secrecy surrounding the investigation into the Sunday shooting of a Transkei ambassador's son by an SADF [South African Defense Force] soldier. Shadley Nash reports:

[Nash] The debacle by police today comes in the wake of claims by Transkeian Ambassador Chief Obed Mapasa that investigations into his son's shooting on Sunday morning were shrouded in secrecy. Khayelihle Mapasa was wounded in the stomach when the soldiers, said to have gone absent without leave, shot him while he was walking to his parents home in Summerstrand. Chief Mapasa says he was disturbed because details of the assailants were never released to him. He, however, ruled out any political motive for the attack.

Police liaison officer Captain Elizabeth Vermeulen denied that police had anything to hide. She said details of the incident were released over the weekend. A 24-year-old soldier, (Boysie Ndabimbi) of Group Six at Eastern Province Command, was arrested shortly after the incident. He will face a charge of attempted murder when he goes to court on November the first.

Police Disclose Information on Umtata House Raid

MB2110183193 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 20 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] The full confession of two APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] detainees on the utilization of a house at 47 Jordan Street, North Crest, Umtata for the packing of weapons and accommodation of APLA members was announced by the police yesterday.

Lieutenant General Johan le Roux of the Department of Crime Prevention and Investigation [CPI] announced the evidence—handed by the police to the defense force—after what he called the misleading debate on the defense force attack on a confirmed APLA base in Umtata.

He set out the sequence of events as follows:

On July 25 this year a passenger bus was inspected by members of the CPI at the Kei Bridge border post and several weapons were confiscated.

After interrogating one of the suspects, it came to light that he had undergone a crash training course in Port Elizabeth in the handling of weapons with the intention of launching attacks on the police.

On several occasions he had gone to Transkei to pick up weapons, ammunition, hand grenades, and money. During such a visit he had received weapons at 47 Jordan Street, North Crest, Umtata to take to Port Elizabeth.

During his stay in North Crest, he saw on three occasions weapons being distributed to APLA members. Among these weapons were R1, R4, R5 rifles, and shot guns. APLA members also came during this period to change shifts and at times up to 18 APLA members slept in the house.

The suspect sketched the ground plan of the house.

General le Roux said that information has also been obtained from independent sources confirming that there was an APLA facility in North Crest.

Further information on the Jordan Street house was obtained after an APLA terrorist, who had been trained abroad, was arrested during a road block at Elliot-Cala-Engcobo intersection with three M26 hand grenades in his possession.

Upon questioning, it came to light that he had come into South Africa from abroad—where he had been trained—in 1992 and had gone straight to Umtata. It also emerged that in October 1992 he was involved in a robbery at a liquor store in Sterkspruit in the Transkei where 52,000 rands was stolen. He is alleged to have been a member of a group on 3 July which attacked and robbed a supermarket at Wesselsbron. Four people were killed and three injured in the attack. Five witnesses later positively identified him at an identification parade.

During his stay in Umtata, he was accommodated at a house in North Crest where he loaded magazines and was involved in the packing of 30 AK-47 rifles, two RPG-7 rocket launchers each with three projectiles, 2 LMGs, about 150 hand grenades, R4 and R5 rifles, four Uzi submachine guns, two Scorpion machine guns, and landmines.

Gen. le Roux said this information has been handed to the defense force.

Freedom Alliance Meets Diplomats To Express Concerns*MB2110163293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance [FA] intends sending missions abroad to communicate directly with foreign governments, according to an FA statement on Thursday. This follows a private meeting in Pretoria between FA leaders and more than 70 foreign diplomats, including 20 ambassadors, the statement said.

The diplomats were informed of the alliance's commitment to finding a negotiated solution to the political crisis. They were briefed comprehensively on the reasons for the formation of the alliance and its quest for self-determination.

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi asked diplomats to convey to their governments that fundamental constitutional concerns and legitimate aspirations, such as the right to self-determination, "can neither be swept under the carpet or wished away". The issue could no longer be avoided and "our action will continue to be directed by firm and unswerving commitment to guarantee democracy and freedom for all South Africans", he said.

FA Executive Committee Chairman Rowan Cronje said the lives of 30 million people were at stake. He warned it would be irresponsible if timetables had become more important than solutions, adding there was no need for unnecessary delays.

AVF [Afrikaner National Front] leader Gen Constand Viljoen told the diplomats that the fact that his organisation was participating in the "peace-generating" alliance, consisting of rightwing whites and conservative blacks, was proof it had discarded racism and discrimination.

He reiterated his call for a summit of leaders, saying the real leaders of the people should evaluate what had been produced through negotiations, should be frank about the consequences of implementation and deliberate together the best course for the country. The leaders should take decisions on the broad outline plans and a technical process should add only detail, the general added.

Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, leader of the Conservative Party, said a solution would have to be based on the concept of self-determination of each nation and not on the basis of a unitary state, as was now being negotiated at Kempton Park.

Ciskei Foreign Affairs Minister Mickey Webb, speaking on behalf of Brig Oupa Gqozo, said the FA was the only political front which unequivocally undertook to protect the identity of peoples and nations. "The FA's objectives are to seek to instill a democratic culture within our suffering communities. We wish to guarantee the future of our people, our land, our possessions, our property, our right to engage in free market activities, because we believe it is the only solution for our people," said Mr. Webb.

CP Wants Popcru Police Expelled From Force*MB2210091893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] says members of the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union, Popcru, should immediately be expelled from the police force. CP law and order spokesman Schalk Pienaar says this should be done to avert a bloody clash between freedom-loving and revolutionary members. Pienaar says the mutiny by Popcru members shows how the so-called red revolution has reached the core of the security forces. He has demanded that the police force be divided so that members who prefer to do so can form a police force in an Afrikaner state.

Agricultural Union Seeks Dismissal*MB2210091993 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] The Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] has demanded that the government dismiss all Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union] members. TAU President Dries Bruwer says the credibility of the police force has become an issue because action taken against Popcru members is not stringent enough. Bruwer has also called on the authorities to appoint only white policemen to rural areas.

Housing Forum Suspends Talks With Government*MB2110114393 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Oct 93 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Greta Steyn]

[Text] A row has erupted between the National Housing Forum and Housing Minister Louis Shill with the forum appealing for "urgent intervention" by President F.W. de Klerk and the negotiating council to end the crisis.

The forum has suspended negotiations with government until the issue is resolved. It has asked for a reconfirmation of government's commitment to key principles—notably no unilateral restructuring. It accused Shill of being "deliberately provocative" and acting in direct contravention of explicit understandings. These accusations are contained in separate letters to De Klerk and the negotiating council's planning committee. Efforts to resolve differences with Shill had failed after "a series of unilateral actions" and the forum had concluded that it would be futile to continue trying to resolve the problems with Shill and his department.

The forum called on De Klerk, as the ultimate authority in the Cabinet, and the negotiating council at Kempton

Park to intervene urgently. "We urgently call on members of the planning committee to take whatever steps deemed necessary to resolve the crisis," it said in its letter to the council. A similar appeal was made to De Klerk, with the forum emphasising the need to elevate the housing issue above party political considerations.

The confidential letters, dated October 15, contained a threat to make the contents public within seven days if the forum's demands were not met. Forum members said the problems with government began in June when Shill took office. He rejected agreements already reached and reopened issues that had been settled. The ensuing confrontation had "damaged" the relationship between Shill and the forum.

In a letter to Shill, the forum's members (excluding Saccola [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs], whose participation could not be confirmed in time), spelled out their "concern over the steady deterioration in the relationship between government and the forum". A major issue of concern was Shill's announcement in May of a new capital subsidy of R[and]7,500 on the disposal of state rental stock, and the decision this month to expand the subsidy dramatically. The forum had not been consulted and had been notified of the announcement extending the subsidy only one hour before the embargo on October 11.

Also of concern was Shill's announcement in Parliament of new policy initiatives, including the introduction of a safety net for the private sector to facilitate housing finance, and a new policy on rental payments in townships. The forum had not been consulted on these issues either and had no information on the department's plans and envisaged time frames.

The forum was also unhappy about Shill's announcement of key elements in its agreement with Government to replace the National Housing Commission and SA Housing Advisory Council with new bodies. The forum had asked Shill in vain for a joint announcement to indicate to the nation that the issue of housing had, "in the national interest", been elevated above party political considerations.

The forum also expressed fear that government was again preparing to act unilaterally, despite the failure to reach agreement on interim housing arrangements. It had indications that "state machinery has been mobilised" to finalise project proposals for approval by October 29. "This is despite the inability to reach agreement to create the capacity to translate the broad mutual understanding into detailed project guidelines and an explicit understanding that the R500m [million] set aside will remain intact until implementation of the agreement between the forum and the National Housing Department.

The forum members who supported the letters included the ANC [African National Congress], the Inkatha Freedom Party, The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], the DP [Democratic Party], the Association of Mortgage

Lenders, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the IDT [Independent Development Trust], the Development Bank of SA, the Urban Foundation, the Construction Consortium and the Kagiso Trust.

Although the forum has suspended talks on housing, it will continue implementing the agreement on hostels.

Minister Rejects Forum's Claims

MB2210075593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2157
GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA—The National Housing Forum's [NHF] claims that he had broken agreements with the body were "deliberately false", Housing Minister Louis Shill said on Thursday [21 October]. At a news conference in Cape Town, Mr Shill said NHF complaints reported in morning newspapers were "so out of balance and so one-sided it's iniquitous".

The forum has suspended negotiations with the government and has asked President F. W. de Klerk and the Negotiating Council to intervene in its dispute with Mr Shill. In letters to Mr de Klerk and the council, the NHF accused Mr Shill of being "deliberately provocative" and of acting in direct contravention of explicit understandings.

In a reply to NHF Chairman Eric Molobi, which he released at the news conference, Mr Shill said nothing he had done or said in public could justifiably be regarded as being against the letter or spirit of understandings entered into with the forum. "In your letter to the state president you refer to my rejecting agreements reached at departmental level. This should not necessarily surprise you as you were always aware that committee negotiations had to be approved at principal level. Much of the negotiation took place during the period between my appointment and date of taking office. Every revision I requested was in the interests of good government and the broad public."

The NHF seemed to suggest that government could not act without prior in-depth consultation with the forum. Mr Shill's letter said, "It has been made clear at ministerial level that this department cannot, and will not, abrogate its responsibilities and, being accountable in the final instance for this portfolio, government must retain its authority. The Department of National Housing did not have to seek NHF consent for exploring and developing initiatives and would only bring these to the table when it was satisfied about their viability," he said.

Government, ANC Reach Accord on Cellular Phone Industry

MB2210115893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121
GMT 22 Oct 93

[By Sean Feely]

Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] on Friday [22 October] resolved the controversy surrounding the country's fledgling cellular phone industry.

The ANC backed down on its plans to nationalise the cellular phone industry in exchange for an agreement from the two private sector enterprises involved and the government to incorporate shareholding by black businesses.

A joint statement by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers and Transport, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Piet Welgemoed said Vodacom and Mobile Telephone Networks [MTN] could proceed "as soon as possible" with setting up their cellular networks.

The licences issued to Vodacom and MTN would be recognised by the ANC, the Congress of SA Trade Unions and the Post and Telecommunications Workers Association.

The agreement reached between the government, the ANC and the two companies still has to be approved by the postmaster general, Tertius Oosthuizen. However he told SAPA he foresaw no difficulties in approving the deal. "I am very satisfied with the agreement, because we have maintained the competitive element in the cellular market," he said. "There's no public sector predominance in the set-up."

Mr Oosthuizen pointed out that although Telkom held a 50 per cent interest in Vodacom, it would not be exercised as a majority shareholding. Another parastatal, Transnet, holds only 10 per cent of the equity in MTN. According to the details of the agreement:

- MTN's shareholding structure has to accommodate a 30 per cent shareholding by black business, while in the case of Vodacom it is five per cent;
- Transnet's current stake in MTN would be increased to 20 per cent; and
- At least 50 per cent of Vodacom's service providers should be represented by black business while a similar arrangement exists for MTN.

Vodacom Chief Executive Alan Knott-Craig expressed his satisfaction with the deal, saying his company's cellular network would be ready for service by the end of March 1994.

However, it would be constrained by a provision to connect only 10,000 users between the end of March 1994 and the beginning of June, whereafter this constraint would be lifted.

Rise in Immigration Applications; Procedures Tightened

MB2210122993 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by Adrian Hadland]

[Text] Pretoria—SA [South Africa] had been forced to tighten its immigration policy significantly because of an overwhelming increase in applications from Asians and east Europeans seeking to enter the country. Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said yesterday. Responding to questions from Business Day, Schutte said more stringent selection criteria and substantially increased financial requirements had been introduced with effect from today.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said SA embassies and consulates in Asia and eastern Europe had been flooded with thousands of immigration applications recently. A prospective immigrant wanting to qualify as a "financially independent person" would have to bring at least R[and]700,000 into SA, Schutte said. Under previous policy this amount was R250,000. After three years, the immigrant would have to submit proof that at least R350,000 of this amount had been invested in the SA economy.

Several additional steps aimed at eliminating abuses of, and loopholes in, the existing policy would also be introduced, Schutte said. These included the provision of documentary evidence of qualifications and experience for potential immigrants, as well as the presentation of "satisfactory motivation" from prospective employers to show why an SA citizen or permanent resident could not be hired. "Our first obligation is towards the well-being of our citizens," Schutte said. "These measures are necessary to ensure that their rightful place in the economy and the labour market is not prejudiced by prospective immigrants who would either not be proven assets to the country or who may be guilty of abuses."

A Home Affairs spokesman said the current system had been open to abuse as immigrants often borrowed the R250,000 required, moved to SA, then repaid the loan once citizenship had been conferred. Under the new policy, a prospective immigrant who intends to establish a family business in SA will also have to transfer a minimum of R50,000, in addition to the funds required for personal and family support. After 12 months, proof will have to be presented that at least two SA citizens have been employed by the company. The proposed establishment of larger companies will require minimum transfers up to R1m [million] into the country.

Schutte said the changes to the immigration policy had been introduced after a Cabinet decision on the issue. All new applications would be subjected to the policy while criteria from the previous policy would be applied to those applications already received by the department. In Parliament earlier this year, the then Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar said a total of 2,768 immigrants

from Hong Kong, India, Pakistan and Taiwan entered the country illegally in 1991 compared with 5,767 from Europe over the same period. He also said 61,000 illegal immigrants from various countries had been repatriated last year.

South African Press Review for 22 October

MB2210115993

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Need To Reconsider Referendum Option—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 October in a page 16 editorial comments on the 5 November deadline "for completion of the transitional constitution" saying, that "the Negotiating Council is only one of two tracks along which progress must be made. Commensurate advances must be recorded along a parallel track in the bilateral discussions between the newly formed Freedom Alliance [FA] and the De Klerk Government, and the FA and the ANC [African National Congress]." "The chances of reconciling the differences between the FA and the near-full consensus emerging in the Negotiating Council (now that the FA dissidents have withdrawn) seem remote. Perhaps it is time to re-examine the option of submitting the constitution to the electorate in a referendum to establish whether there is sufficient consensus on a national basis."

BUSINESS DAY

Alarm at ANC Remarks on Nationalization—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 October in a page 12 editorial comments on ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa remarks that "the ANC insists on majority state control of South Africa's telecommunications and would nationalise any private sector operations if necessary. His remarks will help destroy much of the foreign investor goodwill generated during the recent overseas appearances of Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk." Ramaphosa's "insistence that the state control all systems means that telecommunications charges will continue to be dictated by a monopoly and that the cost of a reliable phone service

will remain out of the reach of ordinary South Africans. Worse, however, is the effect of Ramaphosa's remarks on firms planning to invest here."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

COSATU Demands Not Reasonable—"It was heartening to see COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] flexing its muscles this week to ensure that its voice is heard," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 22-28 October. "A trade union movement unwilling to confront its political partners would not be desirable." However, the paper is critical of COSATU's demands, saying COSATU "objects to matching the right to strike with an employer's right to lock out strikers. Apart from the fact that COSATU has accepted this quid pro quo in other forums, this is neither a reasonable nor a winnable demand. More serious is COSATU's opposition to a guarantee of security of tenure for civil servants. The law protects state employees, like any other workers, from wrongful or unfair dismissal. There is no good reason to go further and prevent a new government from doing what it will have to do: reform a civil service that is notoriously conservative, obstructive and over-staffed." "COSATU has considerable power within its alliance with the ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party]. It should use this strength—and not squander it on costly industrial action."

SOUTH

Gains From Referendum Seen—Cape Town SOUTH in English for 15-19 October comments on President F.W. de Klerk's referendum proposal, saying: "It is true De Klerk is not a statesman bidding to break a logjam. He's a weak political leader seeking to regain support from the white right, and to re-focus public opinion away from the petrol price fiasco and the Umtata murders. As happened in the last referendum, De Klerk would certainly score in a new referendum. But democratic people need to consider if it is worth paying the price of seeing De Klerk's position strengthened—in order to achieve the wider gains that a referendum could bring. De Klerk and his gangsters are bad enough. But there are even worse, even more dangerous, elements. A referendum could help isolate and defeat these foes."

Angola

Beye Returns to Luanda With Butrus-Ghali Messages

MB2010201993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, returned to Luanda from Maputo today, carrying messages for the president of the Republic and another for the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Beye was summoned to Maputo by the UN secretary general to brief him on peace developments in Angola. Speaking to reporters on arrival, Beye said Butrus-Ghali was pleased with the report he gave him, particularly with aspects relating to humanitarian aid.

[Begin Beye recording in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from the Portuguese] The humanitarian aspect of the situation has been eased. From a military standpoint, there has been a scaling down of military clashes. In the political field, the secretary general was pleased with the documents UNITA and the government recently presented to the special representative. He was particularly pleased with the humanitarian operations because now we have access to all parts of Angola, including areas where there was no food in the past nine months. The secretary general advised and encouraged the government and UNITA to stop once and for all with the Angolan tragedy. [end recording]

Beye said his counterpart in Mozambique sees Angola as an example and will not make the same mistakes.

Meets With Dos Santos

MB2210090493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Report on interview with UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye by unidentified reporter in Luanda on 21 October—recorded; Beye speaks in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from the Portuguese]

[Text] The UN secretary general has sent a message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos through UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye, who called on the Angolan head of state at Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace today to deliver the message and to discuss other matters. Blondin Beye returned to Angola yesterday after a visit to Mozambique, where he had gone to present a report on the Angolan situation to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Given the length of Beye's meeting with the Angolan head of state, it is likely that many other things were also discussed, although the UN special representative was cautious when he spoke to the media. He did not disclose everything:

[Beye] The content of the message can only be disclosed to its receiver. I can say, nonetheless, that the UN

secretary general was very happy with the progress that has been made in Angola and with the Angolan Government's support for our efforts.

[Reporter] Mr. Beye, yesterday, you said you were bringing two messages, one for His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the other for Jonas Savimbi, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, leader. When do you think you will deliver the message to the UNITA leader?

[Beye] As soon as that becomes possible.

[Reporter] Is that message not to be delivered with some urgency, then?

[Beye] Yes, there is some urgency, but only when it becomes possible. I shall do it as soon as conditions permit.

[Reporter] Mr. Beye, have there been any changes to plans to evacuate foreigners from Cuito as of tomorrow?

[Beye] There are no changes planned at this stage. Regarding this matter, I would like to thank the president of the Republic for the understanding the government has shown concerning the repatriation of foreigners.

[Reporter] Mr. Beye, at this stage, there are 167 wounded people in Cuito and so far they have not been able to leave that city to receive medical care. What are your comments on this matter?

[Beye] We are well aware of the human tragedy in Cuito and we are making every possible effort to settle this problem. I can tell you, though, that it is no easy thing. Should conditions permit, I think I will go to Cuito quite soon.

[Reporter] Is it still much too early to talk about peace talks?

[Beye] As I have pointed out on previous occasions, we have a contract [as heard] with the media. You accepted that contract quite willingly. We are going to talk at length about humanitarian aid, but kindly accept the fact that we shall talk the very least possible about diplomatic affairs. That is in the interest of peace.

UN Aircraft Fly Supplies to Huambo 21 Oct

MB2110204893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Two cargo aircraft [words indistinct] Caritas, UNICEF, and the World Food Program carried supplies to the city of Huambo today within the framework of the UN humanitarian operations in Angola. According to correspondent Lourenco Bento in Huambo, the Caritas aircraft carried 16 tonnes of assorted commodities including salt, milk, and fuel for hospitals. In turn, the [words indistinct] carried blankets, medicines, and food-stuffs totaling [word indistinct] tonnes. [passage omitted including indistinct passage]

Aid Flights to Cuito Also Resume

MB2210090393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Famine continues to claim lives in the city of Cuito. The food which has been sent in by the United Nations has not been sufficient to relieve all the famine caused by the war waged by Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola movement. After an interval of three days, World Food Program, WFP, aircraft resumed their flights today to deliver food and medicine aid to the capital of Bie Province. [passage omitted]

Mozambican Prime Minister Arrives in Luanda

MB2010202793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo arrived in Luanda this evening to visit our country for several days. Mario Machungo was welcomed at 4 February Airport by Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco. The visit comes within the framework of strengthening relations between the two countries. The peace processes in Angola and Mozambique will be the themes of discussion, considering the experiences gained from the Angolan process. Official talks between delegations of the two countries begin tomorrow.

Urges UNITA To Return to Talks

LD2110200693 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1700 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The Mozambican prime minister has appealed to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for it to return to the dialogue and to abstain from developing actions which may compromise peace in Angola. Commenting on the Angolan situation in Luanda, before departing to Cabinda, Mario Machungo stated that the war is a tragedy affecting all Angolans and a destabilising force in southern Africa. More details from Paulo Juliao:

[Juliao] The Mozambican prime minister today stated in Luanda that the resumption of war in Angola has very serious consequences for the whole of the southern African region. Machungo made this statement at the beginning of high-level talks between Angola and Mozambique which started today in Luanda:

[Machungo] "The continuation of war is a tragedy not only for the Angolans; it is also a focus of tension and destabilization for the whole of the southern African region. We encourage all efforts made toward finding a fair and definitive solution for this problem and believe that dialogue is still the only valid platform for the realization of these noble objectives."

[Juliao] That was Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo, who has been in Angola on an official visit

since yesterday. Machungo also spoke about the barriers his country's peace process is facing and about who is raising the same barriers:

[Machungo] "The implementation of the Rome agreement has not been without problems. We would like to express our deepest concern about Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] tell-tale attitudes of not complying with the agreement, which resulted in the greatest delays in implementation of the essential aspects of the agreements reached."

Praises Growth in Cabinda

MB2210071193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo is to continue his working and friendly visit to Angola today. This morning, he is scheduled to meet National Assembly Chairman Franca van Dunem. This afternoon, the Mozambican prime minister will go to the Foreign Affairs Ministry for contacts with its most senior officials. Yesterday, Mario Machungo went to Cabinda. He was accompanied by Marcolino Moco, his Angolan counterpart. The Mozambican prime minister was surprised by the social and economic development in that northernmost province.

[Begin Machungo recording] The work being done in Cabinda is the result of good organization, good management, and thorough preparation. [end recording]

Prime Minister Machungo expressed the desire to cooperate with Angola in various fields. He also left a message for the people of Cabinda:

[Begin Machungo recording] May Angola gain the peace it richly deserves and may it happen as soon as possible so it can make the best possible use of the hard work, intelligence, and creativity of the selfless Angolan people in order to achieve progress, as well as social and economic well-being in this country. [end recording]

The Mozambican prime minister is scheduled to wind up his Angolan visit on 25 October.

UNITA Reportedly Building Up Troops Near Namibia

MB2110203493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] moved 5,000 troops toward Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, and concentrated more than 10,000 troops along the border with Namibia in order to overrun positions in Cunene and Namibe Provinces. This was revealed by the ANGOP, citing a reliable military source. ANGOP also says UNITA is considering an attack on Menongue in Cuando Cubango Province where 10 people died yesterday after setting off a mine.

Six UNITA Soldiers Said Killed in Malange

MB2210065893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces continue to kidnap people in Cuito area, in central Angola. More than 100 people, mostly youths, have gone missing. UNITA has forced those people to help carry their military equipment. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the UNITA rebels have paid dearly for their adventures in Malange Province. The result of fighting in the area is: six UNITA soldiers killed, four AKM weapons recovered, one 81-mm mortar captured, and 50 rebel (?huts) destroyed.

In Cuanza Norte Province's Cambambe District, traditional leaders have asked for weapons so they can defend their villages from UNITA attacks. Carlos Silvestre, acting administrator for Cambambe, has met with all traditional leaders in Cuanza Norte Province to inform them about the political and military situation in the area. This follows recommendations from Malange Governor Pedro Pacavira. The traditional leaders expressed their solidarity with the government and asked for greater support, as well as weapons so they can defend their areas.

Malawi**Opposition Group Calls For Parliament To Meet**

EA2010211693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] The opposition Public Affairs Committee, PAC, has called on the government to honor all transitional arrangements agreed between it and the Presidential Committee on Dialogue, PCD, and the National Consultative Council, NCC. The call was made at a press conference in Blantyre today by the acting chairman of the PAC, Reverend Emmanuel Chinkwita Phiri, after an emergency meeting of the PAC. Rev. Chinkwita Phiri expressed concern that the government is not making it public and clear how it is going to fulfill agreements between the PAC and the PCD.

He said Parliament should not fail to meet before the end of this month to legislate on the existence of the NCC [National Consultative Council] and the NEC [National Executive Committee] and repeal or amend some articles in the Constitution dealing with issues of transition. Rev. Chinkwita Phiri said there is need for international observers to, among other things, help ensure that the forthcoming multiparty elections are free and fair.

Mozambique**Dhlakama Comments Following Talks With Chissano****Views New Timetable, Financing**

MB2110151793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] The leader of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Mozambique, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, says his government will respect a new timetable for the Mozambican peace agreement. He said he had spoken to the Mozambican president, Joaquim Chissano, to resolve the impasse in the implementation of the peace accord, and he said he would continue the talks during his stay in the capital, Maputo. The Renamo leader stressed that one of the group's main problems is financing, and that it needed an injection of cash to change from a guerrilla group to a political party. He said Renamo would not return to the bush to fight and would not backtrack. He said he wanted to see Mozambique under a democratic system.

Details Agreements Reached

MB2110180593 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama has told Voz da Renamo that the draft electoral law is expected to be approved in the country soon. Speaking in Maputo shortly after a meeting with President Joaquim Chissano, Dhlakama said the government had accepted the Renamo proposal for the National Elections Commission to be made up of 10 members appointed by the government, seven by Renamo, and three by the remaining political parties. He also said that political parties will meet soon to debate the remaining articles in the draft electoral law.

President Dhlakama also said that the National Commission for Administration, the National Commission for Police Affairs [Compol], and the National Information Commission [Cominfo] will begin to operate soon. According to Afonso Dhlakama, Renamo and the government reached agreement on appointing a Renamo official to preside over Cominfo and a government official to preside over Compol.

For the National Commission for Administration, it was agreed that this body will have a rotating president every 30 days.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] Renamo will appoint the president of Cominfo. In other words, the president of the Republic will appoint the president of Compol, while I, the Renamo president, will appoint the president of Cominfo, and the president who is already there will be removed. That is how we were able to overcome the existing problems. We think these commission presidents will be sworn in soon and begin their work.

[Unidentified reporter] Has a date been set for these commissions to start work?

[Dhlakama] Well, it depends. I can say that either Friday [22 October] or Monday these commissions will meet to be informed that the problems have been overcome. Then, these commission officials will have to prepare themselves to be sworn in and thus begin their work. These are national commissions and, therefore, the president of the Republic will have to be present during their swearing in. I think this will be done soon. [end recording]

On Compol, the Renamo president stressed the need for the United Nations to send a police contingent to supervise the police of the Republic of Mozambique until the holding of elections. Dhlakama also spoke of the need to extend the presence of Compol to the districts in order to guarantee the security of Renamo political leaders, members, and sympathizers.

Meanwhile, the government has agreed to demobilize militia and irregular groups. Thus, Presidents Afonso Dhlakama and Joaquim Chissano will meet again this week to agree on the timetable for the confinement of troops.

Comments on Agreements, Media

MB2110202993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama by unidentified reporter on 21 October; place not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The visit to Mozambique by UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali has boosted the Mozambican peace process which is currently behind schedule. Butrus-Ghali held meetings with President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama. [passage omitted]

In an exclusive interview with Radio Mozambique this afternoon, Afonso Dhlakama said the important agreements reached in Maputo were not imposed by Butrus-Ghali as some people think but are the result of meetings between the president of the Republic and the Renamo leader.

[Dhlakama] "Certainly, there is no doubt about that. It confirms that the solutions to all the problems of peace and democracy here in Mozambique will always depend on two people—the president of the Republic and the president of Renamo—me. This has been confirmed."

Dhlakama revealed that the recent agreements were reached during a meeting he held with President Chissano, and yesterday the two officially conveyed these agreements to the UN secretary general.

[Dhlakama] "In general, I can say that it was an arduous work. The meeting began at 2100 and ended at 2400. It was only the two of us, myself and President Chissano. Each of us was accompanied by only one person. The president of the Republic was accompanied by Ambassador Madeira and I was accompanied by Raul Domingos. I think we carried out excellent work, excellent work. As a matter of fact, I can say that I am very happy with the results. What now remains is to implement all that was agreed upon."

The Renamo president said that the UN concern to see the Mozambican peace process move forward is justified inasmuch as the United Nations has been facing a number of failures in many other peace processes. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the news media, Afonso Dhlakama said:

[Dhlakama] "This issue has not been resolved yet. I will continue with my fight because I am not yet happy. I have not yet won the battle. I will continue to fight and I think that during my stay here in Maputo, I will once again raise this issue. I will discuss this issue with President Chissano until I win. I am sure I will win because I have already won major battles and this is just a drop in the ocean. I will, therefore, win."

Dhlakama said the so-called News Media Supreme Council is no more than a body made up of elements who are closely linked to the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front and it should, therefore, be replaced by what he called the news media high authority, made up of responsible people who are free from any political links. As a matter of fact, the Renamo leader said his movement is preparing itself to establish a radio station which will cover the entire country. [passage omitted]

Denies Pressure From Butrus-Ghali

MB2210132593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, leader stressed today that the agreements on the peace process reached this week were not imposed by UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. The UN secretary general will return to New York taking with him important agreements reached between the government and Renamo within the framework of the Mozambican peace process.

In an exclusive interview with Radio Mozambique, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, contradicted reports being circulated that the agreements between him and President Joaquim Chissano had been reached after threats from the Egyptian diplomat during his three-day stay in Maputo. Dhlakama said and we quote, I and President Chissano reached the agreement on our own, as Mozambicans, and then we officially conveyed to Butrus-Ghali what we had agreed on during a meeting held between the two of us, unquote.

According to the Renamo leader, his movement emerged victorious in these negotiations, inasmuch as the government agreed that it had violated the General Peace Accord regarding the composition of the three working commissions which were so far inoperative.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] As it is known, the president of the Republic had increased the number of elements in the National Information Commission [Cominfo] and the National Commission for Police Affairs [Compol] without consulting Renamo or other parties. There were eight elements in the Cominfo and eight in the Compol. We thought, however, that it would belittle the image of the president of the Republic if we insisted on the withdrawal of these people. What is more, the people appointed to the commissions are important figures, including church leaders, as is the case with Pequenos Libombos Bishop Don Dinis Sengulane. Briefly, we thought the people appointed to these commissions would be disappointed if they were withdrawn, and it would also belittle the image of the president of the Republic. Having understood the difficulties that Frelimo is facing, we agreed that these people could continue in the commissions. I, as the president of Renamo, will personally hold talks with these people in order to know them better and see if they will be people who will truly serve the commissions. I would, therefore, like to confirm that the problem surrounding these commissions has been overcome. These people will be sworn in soon and begin their work.

We also reached an agreement regarding the demobilization process. As a matter of fact, the general timetable which will guide the entire peace process will be approved soon and we hope that perhaps by November we can begin to confine and demobilize troops. When I talk about confining, I mean confining troops from both sides, that is Renamo and Frelimo.

I am equally happy that the government has already agreed to begin to demobilize irregular forces, militia, and private groups such as the Naparamas [government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit], and private armies belonging to a number of foreign companies. The demobilization of these people must take place but the Cease-Fire Commission will first have to identify where they are in order to demobilize them.

In general, I can say that it was truly arduous work. I believe we carried out excellent work, excellent work. I must stress that the UN secretary general did not take part in reaching this agreement. It was only the two of us and yesterday we officially conveyed to him what we had agreed upon as brothers, as Mozambicans. I can say that I am very happy with the results. What remains now is to implement all that was agreed upon. [end recording]

Afonso Dhlakama said he will very soon establish his residence in Maputo after transferring all the movement's working apparatus from Maringue to Maputo.

UN Representative Discusses Butrus-Ghali Visit

MB2210132293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Report by Orlanda Mendes]

[Text] The Mozambican peace process may have gained new impetus as a result of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's visit. In his weekly meeting with the media today, UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello said that the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] is to meet this afternoon to make two major decisions, namely to approve a new timetable for the peace process and to approve documents concerning UN troop movements and violations to the Rome Accord. Aldo Ajello also announced that, at the request of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, he will be holding talks with the Italian Government next week in a bid to keep the Italian contingent in Mozambique until the end of the UN mission in this country. Ajello believes that guarantees that the peace process is to move forward without further delays could dissuade Italy from removing its troops from Mozambique. He explained the importance of the Italian battalion in the UN operation in central and northern Mozambique and he added that its logistical and air capabilities provide irreplaceable support for the Botswana and Bangladesh contingents.

Concerning the arrival of the UN police contingent, Ajello said that work by the technical team is already under way to assess the relevant needs. He added the UN police contingent will never total more than a few hundred men because, when it arrives, it will find that a verification and control network is already in place set up by the National Commission for Police Affairs sub-commissions to work with all state police command departments.

Commenting on the recent working visit by the UN secretary general, Aldo Ajello said he had not expected miracles but its results had exceeded his expectations. He praised the understanding shown by President Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, regarding Butrus-Ghali's clear and direct message noting that the two men had responsibilities, not just within the context of the Mozambican peace process, but also toward others in Africa and the world. Success in Mozambique could bring positive change to the international community's perceptions. The international community has become tired of watching its efforts go to waste. Ajello said that the future of foreign aid to and investment in Mozambique are at stake. The UN special representative noted that all businessmen are aware of risks when they make investments, but he added no one is willing to engage in political risks.

Ajello praised relations between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. Chissano understood that Dhlakama's concerns were not mere pretexts. In turn, Dhlakama was also able to see that Chissano also had concerns which were no pretexts.

Ajello also noted that when the two men do not meet, they receive advice from others who probably think they know best, but who in fact make them believe in scenarios which are not realistic.

Opposition Parties View Visit

MB2210073493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Some unarmed opposition parties have told Radio Mozambique that the UN secretary general's visit to Mozambique was positive in that it helped do away with some tension between the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], the two signatories to the Rome Accord. They were referring to Butrus Butrus-Ghali's visit to Mozambique to discuss issues relating to troop confinement and demobilization, disbandment of irregular forces, and the Draft Electoral Law. Radio Mozambique interviewed Maximo Dias, leader of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo], and Casimiro Nhamitambo, leader of the Social Democratic Party [Sol].

[Begin Dias recording] We have learned from the media and from a statement by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali that the two former warring sides have agreed to demobilize and confine their troops, as well as to form the unified army. We regret the fact that it has been necessary for the UN secretary general to come here to convince Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and Renamo to implement what they had already agreed to and solemnly signed on 4 October of last year. Thus, a year has been lost because of Frelimo and Renamo. That loss has been very serious to the nation. Due to their political immaturity, some unarmed opposition forces have also been to blame in that they helped block the proceedings of the multiparty Draft Electoral Law talks, notably with regard to the composition of the National Elections Commission [CNE]. Once again, Monamo [words indistinct] and holds those false political forces responsible for (?practically) boycotting the CNE's work. That is because Monamo had presented the solution more than two months ago. That solution was approved today by Frelimo and Renamo, the two principal armed forces in the country, and those unarmed political forces which had blocked the solution put forward by Monamo. Once again, Monamo would like to urge the country to look and see who really defends the nation's interests and who tries to defend party interests. Troop demobilization and confinement, along with the formation of a unified army are basic prerequisites for general elections in our country in October of next year at the very latest. Monamo is a political force which fervently wishes that general presidential and legislative elections be held as soon as possible. [end recording]

Sol President Casimiro Nhamitambo also spoke to Radio Mozambique:

[Begin Nhamitambo recording] Let us hope that (?those promises) will really be implemented by the sides involved in the pacification process. I think those are problems

which have long affected our society. It has been more than one year. With regard to [words indistinct] it has been with satisfaction that the Sol Party has heard of these latest developments, particularly in view of the fact that this troop confinement issue was hampered by many factors. Nonetheless, indications are that [words indistinct] the irregular and militia forces disbandment issue has also been agreed on. That was one of the preconditions rightly set by Renamo. I think the weapons collection issue has received far too little attention, but perhaps that will not unduly affect the evolution of the peace process. Those weapons are spread throughout the country. They are neither in the hands of militia nor irregular forces. They are in the hands of the people. Thus, it is important that the United Nations not forget that detail. The United Nations must (?devise) a system to collect those weapons or tomorrow we may be faced with a situation whereby opportunists may try to use them. Such a development could cause many problems. That operation should be carried out simultaneously [words indistinct] so I hope that the sides have understood the new guidelines. We hope that their implementation will begin within the next few days. Concerning the demobilization and [words indistinct] were that to happen, then both sides can start demobilizing their forces [words indistinct] the draft electoral law. The stalemate has finally been broken. The political forces had spent more than two months discussing issues pertaining to the CNE's composition. Thanks to the UN secretary general's visit to Maputo, that deadlock appears to have been overcome, so we hope that the other draft electoral law issues can now be discussed so that law can be drawn up within the next week. [end recording]

South Africa's Botha on Peace Process, Other Issues

MB2110111793 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 21 Oct 93 pp 1,2

[Article by Carlos Cardoso: "Dhlakama's Fears"]

[Text] (Maputo) In an interview he granted to MEDIAFAX in Maputo yesterday, South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha has said that Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, is afraid that the police, militia, and other private forces will begin a process of intimidation once "his forces have been confined."

We asked Roelof Botha why Dhlakama is not afraid of the FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces], to which he replied, "Because the government's army is structured, has a command, and its forces are also to be confined."

A Mozambican opposition party has told the UN secretary general that both the government and Renamo are hiding elite forces. Is there any evidence of that? To which the South African foreign affairs minister replied: "No. Obviously, it would be wrong to do something like that."

Also with regard to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama's fears, "Pik" Botha told us that he had met UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali on 19 October to discuss the idea of Renamo observers in the PRM [Republic of Mozambique Police] in all 110 districts of the country, in collaboration with Compol [National Commission for Police Affairs], which will head police verification work.

The South African foreign minister told MEDIAFAX that Dhlakama has already withdrawn all his previous troop confinement preconditions, adding "all he wants now is an indication from President Joaquim Chissano that militia forces will be disbanded, and I have reason to believe that the UN secretary general favors such a solution."

Botha confirmed to us that he has been insisting with Dhlakama that he should come and live in Maputo. He also categorically denied that there is any Renamo military unit still integrated in the SADF [South African Defense Force].

He described as "positive" the most recent statements made by the Renamo leader during his visit to South Africa, notably his persistently expressed view that there will be no more war in Mozambique and the fact that Dhlakama "does not make injurious comments about President Chissano." He added that this represents a difference between Mozambique and South Africa: "Mozambican leaders do not insult or attack each other. In my country, political leaders do not clearly tell their followers to attack their opponents, but they indirectly do so by virtue of their mutual insults."

"Pik" Botha spoke at length and emphasized his concern that there may be drastic cuts to international financing for African peace processes in general, and the Mozambican peace process in particular, following images on television of the body of an American serviceman being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu.

"The events in Somalia have shaken America. I think that the U.S. Government is on its way to losing its interest in Africa and the same could happen with European governments. I had a meeting of more than three hours with Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali yesterday, and he was very clear: U.S. and European interest in these issues has diminished a great deal. If, within the next few weeks, he does not have anything to show them regarding progress in the Mozambican peace process, many countries which are currently involved could withdraw their financial support." At a certain point during the interview, the South African diplomat showed some irritation about the large quantity of "minor issues" which keep interfering with African peace processes.

We asked him: What do you think about Italy's sudden withdrawal from the Cahora Bassa project? He replied: "I have written a letter to the Italian foreign minister asking him to reconsider that decision. I have also approached other European governments to ask them to become financially involved in the project."

Turning to the South African peace process, we asked him whether he can guarantee to southern African leaders that there will be no war among Afrikaners. "No, I cannot", he said, adding after a pause: "No one can give you such a guarantee. The best I can do is to voice my hope that things will never be that bad."

Botha noted that South Africa has some 200,000 "solidly trained" whites who are currently civilians but who can join hostile political forces at any time. Botha thought there was some comfort to be taken from the statements by General Constand Viljoen—who is connected with the extreme Afrikaner right wing—against those who are quick to romanticize about war.

The South African foreign minister also said that, should elections be held next year, there will be no party with a clear majority. We asked him: Were your party to lose its elections, and were you not to be the foreign minister, who would you like to see replace you and what advice would you give that person? He answered: "There have been no elections yet and, anyway, there is an agreement concerning a five-year government of national unity."

But what if you are not chosen to stay on in that post?

"Let that day come, and then I shall give you my opinion."

Botha confirmed that he will be discussing Mozambique entry visas with Pascoal Mocumbi, his Mozambican counterpart. His view is that a well-developed tourism industry could bring some 400,000 tourists to Mozambique each year.

Yesterday, a day after the seventh anniversary of Samora Machel's death, the South African official went to Maputo's Heroes Square to place a wreath in honor of the former Mozambican president. He said he had felt "sad" and added he had perceived Machel to have been "a practical man." He recalled that, within the framework of preparations for the signing of the Nkomati Accord, Machel had once told him that, if South Africa was interested in lasting relations with Mozambique, then something definitive should be built in Maputo. "That is where our embassy is", "Pik" Botha said, and he confirmed that, prior to the signing of the aforementioned accord, Pieter Botha had asked Samora Machel for a meeting with all southern African leaders, to which the Mozambican leader replied that first it was necessary for the two men to understand each other.

"Pik" Botha also noted that he continues to consider to this day that the Nkomati Accord was the point of departure for regional negotiation theories.

MEDIAFAX asked him: But then why did you not abide by that accord? "I received all support from my government to abide by the accord. What was not possible was to control all individuals inside South Africa who may not been in agreement with that accord."

Nampula Governor Rejects Dhlakama Accusations

MB2210132993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Nampula Provincial Governor Alfredo Gamito has described as unfounded and irrational the accusations made against him by Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, leader, that he had ordered government forces to kill a Renamo member in June.

Governor Gamito said that to give a political dimension to errors committed as a result of postwar violence is tantamount to sheer opportunism and all the more serious for having come from the Renamo president's own mouth. I have never condoned violence in order to promote myself, the Nampula provincial governor said, and he added, quote, some of my relatives were killed or wounded during the war, but my past behavior will show that I have always supported peace and reconciliation, unquote.

Relatives of the alleged Renamo member killed by government forces have denied that the man was a Renamo member.

Codemo Demands Inquiry Into Quelimane Jail Deaths

MB2210135893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] The Mozambique Democratic Confederation, Codemo, an emergent political organization in Zambezia Province, has demanded explanations for the deaths of prisoners at Quelimane Civilian Jail last weekend. In a note to Radio Mozambique's Quelimane branch, Codemo has said that the Mozambique Liberation Front government cannot continue repressing and intimidating the people by resorting to brutal and anti-democratic behavior. Codemo has also demanded a rigorous inquiry to establish the truth and that those responsible for the alleged crimes be punished in accordance with the law.

Radio Mozambique has learned from the Quelimane Civilian Jail director that his wardens had acted to preserve order in the prison. He added that the prisoners were dangerous criminals who had lately been carrying out armed robberies in the city of Quelimane.

Swaziland

King Departs for Commonwealth Summit in Cyprus

MB1910073793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by Sithemba Dlamini]

[Text] His Majesty the King was yesterday accompanied by 30 people to attend a summit for Commonwealth Heads of Government in Cyprus. This is the same number of people who accompanied the King to the United States where he attended the United Nations General Assembly.

For the Cyprus meeting, His Majesty and entourage will be away for 10 days. It was not immediately known how much the trip will cost and what the role of the 30 will be in Cyprus. Part of the delegation left earlier on for Johannesburg by the Royal Swazi National Fokker 28 at around 5.45pm. The King followed later at 7.30pm in a smaller aircraft. The King and delegation were expected to get a connection flight in South Africa at 8.30pm last night for London where they will then proceed to Cyprus.

Members of the delegation include Prince Phinda; Governor of Lobamba, Councillor Mpica Mtsetfwa; Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sandile Mdziniso; Princess Gcebile; Princess Lomangisi; Mr. Simon Thwala; Chief Solani; the King's Private Secretary, Mr. Elias Mkhonta; Mr. A.K. Dube; Qhawe Mamba of STBC [Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation], Marwick Khumalo of SBIS [Swaziland Broadcasting Information Services] and Madidane Dlamini.

Mhlume To Hold New Vote; 'Rigging' Under Investigation

MB2010071793 Mbabane THE SWAZI OPSEVER in English 20 Oct 93 p 3

[Report by Pat Jele]

[Text] A by-election is to be conducted at Mhlume Inkhundla [traditional community council center] following the rigging of the secondary elections there, the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Robert Thwala, announced yesterday.

He said however, that the date on which the by-election would be conducted had not yet been set but indicated that this would be soon. Mr. Thwala said whether or not the polling officers responsible for the Mhlume Inkhundla would be charged with criminal offences or not was a matter to be decided by the police who were called in to investigate the irregularities.

He said his office had collected enough evidence to prove that the elections were rigged, adding that it was in this regard that a by-election is to be conducted. He confirmed that some students and cane cutters were made to vote for a certain individual yet they did not register to vote in that inkhundla.

Cote d'Ivoire

Ouattara Leaves To Brief Houphouet-Boigny in Paris

AB2110205093 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Mr. Alassane Dramane Ouattara, prime minister and head of government, left Abidjan this afternoon for Paris where he will meet with the head of state, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to brief him on government activities.

Ghana

Vice President Leaves for Commonwealth Summit

AB2010090093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] The vice president, Mr. Ekow Arkaah, left Accra last night for Cyprus at the head of a four-man delegation to attend the Commonwealth heads of government's meeting. Speaking to newsmen before departure at Kotoka International Airport, Vice President Arkaah said the meeting is important to African countries because of the continent's current problems. He said the meeting, which will last for a week, will discuss the international situation, developments in southern Africa, technical cooperation among member countries, and humanitarian assistance to developing countries. Members of the delegation include the minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, and the acting chief director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Victor Gbeho.

Country Reportedly Center for Mercenary Recruitment

AB2110122593 Accra THE GHANAIAN VOICE in English 18-20 Oct 93 pp 1, 7

[Text] Ghana has become an international centre for the recruitment of young men for the war fronts on war-torn countries in Africa, VOICE has learned. Information reaching our news desk says that a local hotel at Tesano, a suburb of Accra, is the nerve centre for the recruitment exercise.

According to our sources, Togolese and Zairian agents are involved in the exercise, exploiting the unemployment and refugee situations in the country to lure young men out of the country, ostensibly to give them factory jobs elsewhere. Your authoritative VOICE was lucky to have one of these young men, Edwin Otoo Arku, in our office to tell his story.

Otoo said sometime in April this year, he was informed by a Togolese friend of his that a man at a local hotel at Tesano, Accra, was recruiting people for jobs outside the country.

Being jobless, he said, he went with his friend to the hotel and saw the man and after a hurried negotiation he was taken up, but warned not to tell anybody about the deal.

He said the day after he came to the hotel where he, along with 12 other recruits, stayed for two weeks. He said during this period they were given 1000 Cedis a day, and made to do drill exercise on a field opposite the hotel.

According to Otoo when they asked what the drill exercise was for, they were told that the factory work they were going to do demanded that.

He said they were also taken to Nima, had their passport pictures taken, and the next day were issued with Ghanaian passports with false names, despite the fact that there were Togolese and Ivorians among them. He was given the name Karto Williams.

The young man said at about 8:30-9:30 one evening they were taken to Kotoka International Airport [KIA] in two groups of 6 and 7, where they were made to sit under the staircase at the check-in, while their recruiting agents went through their departure formalities.

According to Otoo, they were given their passports, tickets and \$50 each, and told that they would be met and taken care of at the point of entry of the country they were going to do the job.

However, he told VOICE, it was when he was given his ticket that he realized they were destined for Kampala, Uganda, via Kenya and Ethiopia.

He said they easily went through the departure check point at KIA, as they were aided by an immigration official, and after a few hours flight they landed in Kampala, from where they were immediately whisked off to a village called Rubanga, several miles away from the capital.

He further said they were then issued with Ugandan I.D. Cards and taken to what looked like a military camp, a few kilometers away from Rubanga.

Three days later, according to him, the brain behind the recruitment exercise, a Zairian opposition leader, called Pantondo Jean, met them and explained the nature of the job they were to do.

He said Pantondo told them that they had been recruited to fight with him against the Mobutu regime of Zaire.

But when they raised objections, they were given promises of a storey house and 500 million francs each, and as they realized they were already in the soup they agreed to go along.

A couple of days later they were taken to another camp close to the Uganda-Zaire border where they were given guns, ammunitions and teargas and taught basic skills in handling them for about a week.

Otoo said when their trainers were satisfied with them, they, 13 in number, were given blue jeans and tops and taken to the combat zone.

He told VOICE their strategy, they were told, was to disturb the battle front to lure the enemy into the open and then the leader's main troops would come on the scene to take up the fighting from them.

However, on reaching the fighting zone, they were discovered by the enemy who opened fire on them, and after a short exchange of fire, he said, they ran out of ammunitions, and had to take to their heels in disarray when the going became tough, leaving behind their weapons and five of his colleagues dead.

The rest of them managed to escape to the last camp, where they met 13 new recruits, he told VOICE.

Otoo said they spent about three days at the camp and after a misunderstanding between them and their employers over their payment, they were discharged, taken to Entebbe Airport and flown back to Ghana sometime in May.

He said since their return to the country they have not been paid anything for the work they did.

He called on the government to step in and track down these people and bring them to book to save the nation's youth from being exploited for selfish purposes.

At the outbreak of the Liberian crisis there were reports of Ghanaians fighting for Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, (NPFL) against the Doe Regime.

And there have been constant Western reports of Ghanaians being recruited and trained in Ghana to fight for the Togolese opposition in their attempt to dislodge Togolese strongman Eyadema from power.

University To Reopen 8 Nov After Strike Ends

AB2010091093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] The authorities of the University of Ghana have announced that the school will reopen on 8 November. Freshmen are therefore requested to report on that day to register and undergo a four-day orientation course. Continuing students are to report on Friday, 10 November for lectures to begin on 15 November.

A statement issued in Accra said the deadline for the registration of both freshmen and continuing students is Saturday, 13 November. Supplementary examinations will be held from 15 to 19 November.

The academic staff of the university have been on strike since July to demand improved service conditions and an upward adjustment of their salaries which they claimed were distorted following the approval of new salaries for the unionized workers. They called off the strike about a week ago.

Liberia

Four Battalions Said Needed for ECOMOG in Last Phase

AB1810173893 Dakar PANA in English 1417 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Lagos, 18 Oct (PANA)—About four battalions are required to beef up the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in the final phase of peacekeeping operations in Liberia, ECOMOG sources told PANA Monday [18 October] in Lagos.

The troops, to be contributed by Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Egypt would be under the command of ECOMOG. The West African peacekeeping force and the United Nations Observer Mission are jointly monitoring the implementation of the Cotonou peace agreement signed in July by the warring factions in Liberia.

Zimbabwe has already sent an advance military team led by a colonel to Monrovia while Ugandan troops are expected in the Liberian capital this week. Tanzania has also expressed interest in contributing troops. A 303-man UN observer mission is already in Monrovia.

According to the sources the United Nations was seeking additional funds to ensure that the four battalions are mobilized. So far \$20 million have been contributed to the United Nations trust fund on Liberia. The sources said the contribution of the United States would be disbursed through the UN after a meeting between the ECOMOG field commander and representatives of governments contributing troops for the operation.

The chairman of the UN/ECOMOG joint committee for the enlargement of troops, Trevor Gordon-Somers, told newsmen Saturday during a stop-over in Lagos that over \$200 million would be required for the post-war reconstruction of Liberia. Gordon-Somers and the ECOMOG field commander, Major General John Shagaya, have just ended a one-week mission to Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

The Liberian peace agreement provides among other things for a cease-fire, disarmament, and encampment of troops and the organization of elections by March 1994.

AFL Chief Denies Responsibility for Harbel Massacre

AB2210062093 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Oct 93

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Of all the atrocities committed in Liberia in recent years, the massacre of hundreds of civilians including women and children at Carter Camp last year shocked more than most. A UN panel of inquiry headed by Amos Wako of Australia blamed the Armed Forces of Liberia

[AFL] for the massacre. At the time, the interim government requested that the AFL leave the area without delay but the chief of staff of the AFL, Lieutenant General Hezekiah Bowen, reportedly refused to allow his men to leave. In Monrovia, Cholo Brooks asked him why he had done this.

[Begin recording] [Bowen] The president has been advised to allow the AFL soldiers to remain in their respective positions at Harbel until the commencement of the disarmament process, in line with Articles 4 and 5 of the Cotonou Peace Accord. In the Cotonou Peace Accord, we were told not to move our troops immediately when the cease-fire comes to effect but then, surprisingly, people took it out of context to tell the world that I refused the president's order. How would I refuse the commander in chief's order? Any professional military man, when they hear those kinds of things, they do not even give it credence because the commander in chief is my immediate boss. How can I render him insubordination or disrespect him? So, that is false, it is baseless and not true. I simply told my soldiers that look, we have already informed the president of the danger involved in withdrawing troops from Harbel because the Harbel area has been infested with the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] chaps, and so, it was not healthy for us to pull out of there because our barrier is just next door to them; and so, to pull out of there, it will not be healthy for us.

[Brooks] Okay, General, let me take you back up to recent reports in the press concerning this Wako Commission where, in fact, Wako submitted that your men were the doers of that ugly act on June 6. What is your position as the chief of staff of the Armed Forces that have been accused?

[Bowen] Well, that's Wako Commission [pauses and laughs] We at the AFL, we are really concerned with that report. We took Mr. Wako at a very high esteem. When he came, we gave him all the facts surrounding the Harbel massacre but then, to our greatest surprise, nothing [was] mentioned in the pamphlet that he sent down here saying that we committed the crime. As far as we are concerned, we are not the ones that committed the crime. If the UN will just reason with us by sending some international jurists here—neutral people—to come and then investigate this matter, when disarmament and encampment shall have taken place, we will be more than happy because right now everybody has guns, so nobody will want to say this person did this, this person did that. So, if the UN will just bear with us until proper disarmament and encampment, when they send a team here for fact finding or for investigation, they will see that the Armed Forces of Liberia is not the doer of that act. That act was done by Mr. Taylor and his group.

[Brooks] What do you think should have prompted Amos Wako to have accused the AFL? What do you think should have prompted him?

[Bowen] Well, you have some AFL.... [pauses] anti-AFL elements around the area, especially so, in the Firestone area where he went to conduct his investigation, but if Wako had contacted us, we were going to give him the clear picture. Even though, he contacted us, we had about one hour chat with him, but it was not sufficient enough for him to go there and say he concluded reports, because he did not talk with some of the commanders that were on the ground there, like Lieutenant Kollie, like Major Nelson Paye. They were not cross-examined well by him. And so, he did not get the actual picture of this thing here. Maybe somebody there misled him. That is all. [end recording]

Mali

National Assembly Condemns Coup in Burundi

AB2110170093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Statement issued by the National Assembly Bureau in Bamako on 21 October]

[Text] The National Assembly Bureau has learned with consternation of the coup d'etat which took place in Burundi today against the people and democratic institutions of that friendly country.

In the face of the current upsurge in negative threats to democracy in general and democracy in Burundi in particular, the National Assembly Bureau of Mali, on behalf of all parliamentarians, vehemently protests against this coup. The National Assembly totally condemns this military coup d'etat which has taken place in Burundi and gives its unflinching support to the legitimate government and democratically elected parliament of Burundi.

It urgently appeals to the African Parliamentary Union, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and to all interparliamentary institutions to come in support of the Burundian parliament in this hour of trial. It calls on the international community to apply all international constraining mechanisms to force the coup plotters to return power to those who obtained it based on the wishes of the sovereign people of Burundi. The same applies to the sinister case of Haiti.

Signed by the National Assembly president, Professor Ali Nuhoun Diallo

Niger

Azaouak Leaders Meet, Appeal for Peace

AB2110184093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Communique issued by a meeting of Azaouak "traditional rulers, influential marabouts, and cadres" in Tahoua on 19 October]

[Text] Meeting in Tahoua City Hall on 19 October with the view to finding ways and means of solving the insecurity problem prevailing in the Azaouak and of easing the tension following the events that took place in the region, we the traditional rulers, influential marabouts, and cadres of the Azaouak, aware of the fact that a third party will not come to solve our own problems, aware of the fact that we are mature enough and have the necessary sense of responsibility to take our destiny into our own hands, aware of the general panic triggered by the threat of interethnic confrontation that is dangerously looming, hindering, and compromising the vital activities of the people, aware of the urgent need for speedy and timely appropriate measures, hereby pledge to face our responsibility in order to restore the social peace that has always existed between all Azaouak communities.

We call on the authorities of the Third Republic in the name of the concept of democracy and law, to face their responsibility and to guarantee security for all citizens without exception. We draw the attention of our brothers who are involved in the rebellion on the adverse effect of their activities in the zone they [words indistinct]. We launch an urgent appeal to the rebellion leadership to effectively contribute, in a fair and responsible manner, to the consolidation of the peace process launched in the country. We hereby reiterate the call made on all peace-loving citizens to help in the efforts to restore national unity.

Nigeria

Funds Earmarked To Pay Police Salary Arrears

AB2110133093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] About 2 (?billion) naira is to be made available to the Nigerian Police to offset three months salary arrears owed officers and men of the police force. The inspector general of police, Alhaji Ibrahim Coomasie, told airport correspondents in Lagos that members of the force were yet to receive their entitlements accruing from their 25 percent pay rise granted to civil servants last year. Alhaji Ibrahim promised that the entitlements will be paid as soon as the money was released. He expressed the hope that the payment will alleviate the problems of the officers and men.

Further on Police Nonpayment, Fraud

AB2110165093 London BBC World Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ernest Shonekan's interim government in Nigeria is apparently determined to clean things up in the few months it has before promised elections. It has already come down like a ton of bricks on the oil industry, which is accused of mismanagement and corruption, sacking the entire board of governors of the national petroleum

corporation. Now, there have been more revelations of fraud and financial malpractices amounting to billions of naira. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports.

[Begin Odunfa recording] According to the deputy inspector general of police, who heads the Federal Investigation and Intelligence Bureau, Mr. Archibong Nkana, cases of fraud in Nigeria this year so far amount to 3 billion naira, that is, over US\$ 100 million. Mr. Nkana told journalists in his office in Lagos that yesterday alone, fresh cases involving 12 million naira were reported before noon. He said that most of the cases involved people failing to supply goods for which they had taken payments in advance. He attributed the high volume of money involved to the current political situation, in Nigeria in which people were making panic withdrawals of their deposits from banks, but were not making enough effort to scrutinize those with whom they would do business with. Mr. Nkana said that much of the money involved in the fraudulent businesses was recovered by the police and that investigations into all that were progressing.

In the meantime, however, most policemen have not been paid their salaries since July. The inspector general of police has spent the past two weeks shuttling between Lagos and Abuja to pressurize officials in the presidency and the Federal Ministry of Finance to release money for the policemen's salaries. Members of the rank and file of the force cannot form a trade union to press for their demands, but in the past few weeks, they have been using their walkie talkies to good effect, at least to embarrass their bosses. The men are reported to be shouting offensive slogans at their bosses on their portable radio sets confident that they cannot be traced. And to make ends meet in their homes, policemen in and around Lagos now mount discreet checkpoints on roads. Motorists who do not possess valid driving and vehicle papers are made to pay bribes to secure their freedom. [end recording]

Senegal

Spokesman Denies Gabonese Politician Detained

AB2110222593 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 1900 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Pierre Mamboundou cannot leave Senegal for his own security. This was stated by Abdoulaye Elimane Kane, minister of communications and government spokesman, in an interview with the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY. He added that because of the 72-hour general strike which has disrupted activities at Dakar airport since 19 October, flights to Gabon have been canceled. As Senegal is responsible for Mr. Mamboundou's security, we [words indistinct] so that he may return to his country in the best security conditions, the minister explained, adding that the leader of the Gabonese People's Union, I quote, has not been arrested or detained against his wish, unquote.

Mr. Pierre Mamboundou, who on 19 October announced his intention to stand in the 5 December presidential elections in Gabon as well as his intention to return to Libreville through the mediation of President Abdou Diouf, must present his candidacy before 1800 this evening at the latest. His physical presence is necessary for filing his candidacy. [passage omitted]

Former PDS Official Interviewed on Party Rifts

AB2210125593 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Oct 93
p 4

[Interview with Jean Paul Dias, former Senegalese Democratic Party secretary in charge of economic affairs, by LE SOLEIL reporter Die Maty Fall; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Fall] So is it all over between the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] and yourself?

[Dias] I have no problem with the PDS. What is over is the relationship between those who have assumed the PDS leadership and myself, but my relationship with PDS activists continues and I am going to prove that on the field.

[Fall] Nonetheless, in August you were expelled from the Second Federation bureau.

[Dias] That is completely untrue. They were dilatory maneuvers. Two or three people were called and a document was concocted for them, that is all. All this is completely false. The proof is that on 12 October, at about 1800, I was still in one of the two sectors of the Second Federation. I take this opportunity to say that the Second Federation is not my federation. I belong to all the federations of Dakar. I live at SICAP [expansion unknown]; they are part of the Second Federation. I am neither the chairman nor the secretary of the Second Federation. In any case, this post does not exist. This federation is managed by a federal commission, that is to say a sort of provisional commission. That is all. All this is just maneuvering and lying. I am telling you that I was there only yesterday.

[Fall] Who do you attribute these maneuvers to?

[Dias] No, I do not need to identify anyone. Those responsible know themselves and we in the PDS know them. That is the essential thing.

[Fall] So will you remain in the PDS?

[Dias] In the meantime, I am telling you that I am one of the PDS activists, be they from Dakar or the other regions. It is my current stand and that is what is happening now.

[Fall] Then what do you make of the decision of the PDS national secretariat?

[Dias] I couldn't care less about it! Write exactly what I tell you.

[Fall] Are you really the little terror of the PDS?

[Dias] Well, I am almost 50 now despite my appearance (Dias points to the absence of grey hair on his head). Those who call me "little terror" make me feel younger in the final analysis, but I am still a man who is bent on doing politics, a determined man, and a man of truth.

[Fall] Will you go and join the Socialist Party [PS]?

[Dias] I would rather not answer this question because it is a trap into which I can be enticed to reject this or that. You know, certain persons in the PDS leadership are in the habit of telling lies to find out the truth. That habit is like a scratched record, an old song; I do not listen to that kind of song.

[Fall] You mention certain persons. Could these be Lawyer Ngom, Ablaye Faye, and Boubacar Sall?

[Dias] Those people cannot be compared to me.

[Fall] Will that not be a victory for their side?

[Dias] Not at all. You will see! Several weeks ago, long before all these events, I asked Dakar activists to suspend their participation in party activities, that is, to boycott rallies organized by party management. I asked them to suspend their participation in such activities in the same way that I had been suspended—I would like you to put suspended in parentheses—that is what the activists did; that is what I continually advise them to do. I will continue my tours and we will see on the field. You should understand that I am not going to invest all my time, energy, conviction, and what not in the PDS and then accept that only a handful of nobodies plot to sack me. That is over. It is I who have decided today to sack them from the PDS in Dakar and I will prove it to them on the field.

[Fall] Are you going to take over the leadership of the party?

[Dias] We are not at that stage yet. Let us wait and see what the future has in store for us. We will assume the future and our destiny. [passage omitted]

[Fall] You said in an interview with RFI that what was actually happening within the PDS was a struggle for position

[Dias] Yes. In my view, there are two things. On one side, Abdoulaye Wade thinks, or at least allows himself to be deceived into believing, that I would be an obstacle in his way to prevent him from eventually drawing closer to President Abdou Diouf. On one side, there is a post-Wade era that has already been ushered in and which will be fully established within two years at the latest. Those around Wade know very well that if I should compete with them to succeed Wade, I will win. They know this very well because my base is not only in Dakar. So, from now onward, what must they do? One, they could get on my nerves so that I get angry, bang the door, and resign. They did not achieve this. They tried

this by preventing my name from appearing on the list of deputies. They tried this through the so-called suspension issue. I am asking you once again to brush this aside.

They did not achieve their objective so now they must drive me into direct conflict with Wade. This was after my statement to SUD. Wade got up and decided to bring me before the national secretariat. He was not successful, neither he nor the others. Now, since they were at a loss as to what to do, they thought I must be excluded from the party, thinking that I would accept this passively and sit down quietly in my house while they sail smoothly on calmer waters. That is out of the question. It is this competition which, in one way or the other, evidently exists among some top officials of the PS. It is also happening in our party. Knowing this, they are doing everything possible to discourage me so that I leave. They have been pushing me to the door but they are unable to push me out. For as long as they wish me ill, I will be with them. Whether they are from the community of Dakar, the city of Dakar, the region of Dakar, or the district of Dakar or whether they are from the interior of the country, we will work together for Senegal.

[Fall] Concerning the struggle for position, people believe that Mr. Ngom and yourself are candidates for Mr. Wade's succession.

[Dias] I told you that this man you are mentioning and myself are not on the same level. Do not insist on this.

[Fall] What do you think about him.

[Dias] (overwhelmed) I have nothing to think about him. I am not at his level. That's all.

[Fall] What do you think of Ablaye Faye and Babacar Sall?

[Dias] Rather too low. That is rather too low. (laughter)

[Fall] What about Mr. Wade?

[Dias] Again, this is a man for whom I have had and still have much respect but, unfortunately, I believe he has taken a path he cannot control. All I can say is, it is rather unfortunate and that is all.

[Fall] If he calls you, will you go to see him?

[Dias] No, today, I think that everybody must see and follow his own destiny.

[Fall] So, the rift is real?

[Dias] Listen, I am not the one who caused the rift. If there really is a rift, I am not the one who caused it. [passage omitted]

[Fall] You also said that your suspension was proof of your popularity.

[Dias] Yes and the future will prove this.

[Fall] What actions are you envisaging for the future?

[Dias] I will continue to mobilize the people. I will continue to discuss with the activists and we will continue to carry out political activities together.

[Fall] Do you think that the other side will leave you alone to do so?

[Dias] We live to see. Attempts at intimidating me have already been made. Those who came to play this game got what they deserved. All I am saying is that I am called Jean-Paul Dias. I am not called Babacar Seye so I cannot be intimidated.

[Fall] You said that the current situation is the result of upheavals by people that others feel are lost.

[Dias] Yes. They are people who have the feeling that they are lost. You know that today, those people no longer have any power. They are people who, essentially, have no base. They are what they are through the making of the PDS leader so they feel lost. Consequently, they invent all sorts of machinations and slander against others. [passage omitted]

[Fall] Is Jean-Paul Dias the future of the PDS?

[Dias] At any rate, the political future in Dakar lies with PDS activists who support Jean-Paul Dias. They represent the political future in Dakar.

[Fall] Are you saying that the refusal to allow PDS activists to go on the rampage is the real reason for your suspension?

[Dias] You have to go and ask them. I instructed party activists to exercise restraint and I believe they followed that instruction.

[Fall] How do you see the future of PDS?

[Dias] In my opinion, with what has just happened the party is finished.

[Fall] All the same, it would be a pity for the leading opposition party.

[Dias] I repeat, I am not responsible for what has just happened. All I know is that those who, like me, want truth, justice, brotherhood, and democracy to triumph will team up. The minority will be elsewhere. Perhaps it will be a party that will be called the PDS.

[Fall] Do you not have anything against this minority?

[Dias] Not at all, for I do not have the time. I have nothing against anyone. I am saying that what is important is the future. It is the future. (smile)

[Fall] Are you going to form another party?

[Dias] Listen, I do not exclude any possibility. I tell you once again that I am looking straight ahead. I will do what the activists want and what destiny and the future have in store for me.

[Fall] How do you see your own future?

[Dias] I am a politician. I shall continue to do politics. I believe I am a statesman. I shall follow the destiny that the people and the country have for me.

[Fall] Would the statesman that you are accept to serve in a PS government?

[Dias] I refuse to answer this type of question, for it is too early. Let us wait for the future to dictate what we have to do.

[Fall] In what frame of mind are you today?

[Dias] Just look at me. (Jean-Paul Dias stretches his arms, smiling)

[Fall] You are truly smiling?

[Dias] I am a tranquil and calm person and I am looking into the future.

[Fall] In the final analysis, were you not expecting to be suspended for doing what you felt like doing?

[Dias] A politician of my standing does not exclude any possibility. [passage omitted]

[Fall] Will a rift in the PDS not favor the PS in its attempt to reconquer Dakar?

[Dias] I will not answer that kind of imputation. I am in Dakar and will continue to be in Dakar. I am a politician and I will continue to be a politician in Dakar.

[Fall] In other words, by expelling you, does the PDS risk losing Dakar in future elections?

[Dias] That is none of my business. My business is to ensure that Dakar is preserved for its inhabitants. Whether the PDS keeps Dakar or not is not my problem. By always suspending me, in inverted commas, the PDS has lost Dakar.

Sierra Leone

Western Diplomats Accused of Interference

AB2210100793 Paris AFP in English 0249 GMT
22 Oct 93

[Text] Freetown, 22 Oct (AFP)—Sierra Leone's acting foreign minister accused unspecified western diplomats of interfering in the country's affairs by calling for the release of five journalists arrested a week ago. Bishop Gooding, the temporary replacement for Foreign Minister Karefa Kargbo, said the diplomats had interfered "without justification and contrary to the principles of diplomatic law and practice."

Five journalists from the NEW BREED weekly were jailed after publishing an article criticising military ruler Valentine Strasser. Gooding said the ruling council would not sit by while "these diplomats encourage elements in their purpose of destabilising the state, weaken our efforts to conclude the rebel war and reverse

the severe economic decline." "If the West can tolerate what happened in Russia when President Boris Yeltsin took over the Parliament in the name of democracy, then they must extend the same to us," he said.

Gunmen Open Fire on Civilians in Pujehun

AB2110225093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 21 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Sierra Leone Army might have overrun most of the rebel RUF's [Revolutionary United Front] main bases in the south and east of the country but gunmen are still active in the region and can still cause a lot of havoc. Armed gangs keep cropping up and in the latest incident, there has been a shootout in Pujehun, as Alhassan Sylla reports from the southern city of Bo:

[Begin recording] Hooded men dressed in military combat fatigue and believed by eyewitnesses to be members of the rebel Revolutionary United Front of Foday Sankoh, have opened fire on a group of civilians in the Pujehun District, wounding a number of them, at least two seriously. The incident took place yesterday in the town of Pehala, some seven miles from Dandabu on the main highway linking Pujehun and Dandabu.

According to one eyewitness, Musa Camara, who survived the attack, the rebels, numbering six and believed to be survivors of the recent massive attack on the main rebel stronghold at Sulima by government troops, were dressed in military combat fatigue and were masked. According to Camara, the masked combatants told large number of civilians who were clearing the bushes along the main road into the township for eventual return of the natives that they will never resettle in that area before opening fire randomly.

A number of people were seriously injured, including Bukari Camara, whose intestines doctors are still battling to put in place here at the Bo Government Hospital, and Alfa Kalun, who suffered a severe gunshot wound on his right shoulder. He has also been admitted into hospital. Soldiers stationed at the nearby towns of Baka and Dandabu are said to have given the bandits a hot chase, the outcome of which is still not known. [end recording]

Togo

Eyadema Meets Development Bank Head, Senegalese Envoy

AB2210083093 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200
GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Aboubacar Baba Moussa, president of the West African Development Bank [BOAD], was received today by the head of state at Lome II. After the audience, the BOAD president stated that he asked for the audience to congratulate General Eyadema on his reelection as head

of state, to brief him on the upcoming celebration of his institution's anniversary, and to hold discussions on the bank's past and future prospects.

Reviewing the bank's activities, Baba Moussa said since its creation, the BOAD has entered into a contract involving 170 billion CFA francs with its members. Out of this sum, he said, 55 percent has been disbursed. All the sectors have been involved, he added. All the member countries have had their share, ranging from the agricultural to the industrial sectors.

Baba Moussa said despite the large amount involved, [words indistinct]. This means that the performance of the bank is positive. He asked the BOAD partners to help him. That is the purpose of the symposium that will mark the 20th anniversary of the institution on 14 December.

President Eyadema granted the second audience to Jacques Diouf, Senegalese ambassador to the United Nations. Jacques Diouf, Africa's candidate for the post of UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] managing director, went to contact the head of state to elaborate the measures to be adopted for him to be elected successfully. It should be noted that the FAO election will take place on 8 November.

Police Seize Copies of Opposition Newspapers

*AB2110180093 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Opposition newspapers in Togo are having a rough time of it, especially now [that] there are more rigid press regulations for them to fall foul of, and in fact, most, if not all of them are printed outside Togo and trucked into the country. Well, in the past week or two, newspapers have been pounced on by the authorities and vendors have had to be fleet of foot as police moved in to seize their wares. From Lome, Ebow Godwin reports.

[Begin recording] Newspaper vendors ran for cover as Togolese police made a clean swoop for copies of the latest edition of the LA TRIBUNE DES DEMOCRATES weekly newspaper yesterday in Lome. The vendors, who appeared to have been taken by surprise, made spirited dives for safety along vantage selling points but many of them were just too late. The contingents of eagle-eyed police kept watch on the movements of vendors and succeeded in making a haul that finally crippled the circulation of the paper. There were isolated scenes of skirmishes as some defiant vendors physically struggled it out with the police, but no arrests were made.

Sources close to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security said the police were ordered to seize copies of the current edition of LA TRIBUNE DES DEMOCRATES because the publishers had failed to comply with Togo's new Press Code. According to the sources, the paper violated sections of the code which required all publishers to give the names of the editor, address, and telephone numbers of the newspaper on its imprint. The sources said the current issue of LA TRIBUNE DES DEMOCRATES did not comply with the legal requirement. The penalty for refusing to comply with the Press Code requirement ranges from 40,000 to 400,000 CFA's.

Last week, security forces intercepted a consignment of another Togolese weekly newspaper, IBANOU, on the Togo-Benin border. The IBANOU weekly, which is printed in neighboring Republic of Benin, was being transported to Togo when the security forces impounded the consignment. Sources say IBANOU weekly is published by Dr. Ihou, former minister of health in the Koffigoh government, who has now joined forces with the opposition. It is not immediately known whether the latest scenario of seizures of private newspapers is purely a move to get them to comply with the new Togo Press Code or yet another political strategy by the government to clamp down on the most vocal and irritating independent newspapers in Togo. [end recording]

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